

# NEWS OF CHINA

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 5, NO. 1

Member Agency of National War Fund

JANUARY, 1946



CHINA'S HOPE — AND HUMANITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

### *Hardships and Lack of Facilities Face China's Students At Start of New Year*

The enthusiasm with which the college students of China greeted victory and peace has ebbed to bitter realization of hardships undiminished and manifold problems unsolved, according to reports reaching United China Relief from the interior.

Ragged and meager clothing, straw sandals, mounting living costs, lack of the most ordinary facilities, and the ever-present menace of malnutrition and disease—these compose the lot of many thousands of the earnest and ambitious youth of China which prompts an "open letter" by Chinese student relief workers, that says in part:

"We ask you Americans for a new and redoubled effort in the generous task you have assumed of helping students in China. Student relief here has helped tens of thousands in war-time; in peace-time it will insure the development of a better standard of student life—so necessary if Chinese students are to play the

*(Continued on page 2)*

### **Friends Get Supplies To Hunan Sufferers**

The Friends Ambulance Unit reports delivery of badly needed clothing and supplies into liberated China, first shipments being nine truck-loads for Hunan composed of tents, coats, clothing and shoes released by the American Army for refugees. Since 1942 the FAU, entirely supported by UCR funds, has been engaged in hauling medical supplies for civilian relief in China.

Hunan Province, scene of six bitter military campaigns in World War II, is in desperate plight. Adding to the difficulties of relief workers is the continual influx of long columns of returnees from the interior, all of them victims of exposure and malnutrition.

The refugees of Hunan come home to their once rich province to find their farmhouses and equipment destroyed and their cities almost unrecognizable; with no seed for planting and no farm animals for plowing; what once were homes and business buildings are now useless rubble.

Despite slender resources the Hunan Liberated Areas Relief is providing tents, bed quilts, clothing, emergency food kitchens and small cash allotments. Transients are fed, bathed and lodged while they rebuild their strength to journey further eastward. With quinine, sulfa and other medicines still lacking, the death rate is very high.

Aiding CNNRA, UNRRA and UCR workers are Catholic and Protestant missionaries, YMCA secretaries and social workers. The severities of winter magnify the difficulties of their job.

### **Chennault Plans Survey in China**

Major General Claire L. Chennault of "Flying Tiger" fame, back in China for a survey of post-war trade and business possibilities, emphatically denied he would supervise a training program for the Chinese air force, as had been rumored, and said nobody had offered him such a post.

General Chennault said he wanted to get a good rest before he started his survey. "I have a house in Kunning the Chinese built for me," he added. "It has two fireplaces, and I love fireplaces. I am going there and sit in front of the fire for a week and relax."

He retired from the Army in October but still wears his beribboned uniform and the insignia of a Major General.

## Hardship and Lack Confront Students

(Continued from page 1)

role they should in building up their country and helping to establish international goodwill."

### War Period Saw Increase

The dramatic migrations of 1937 and 1938 which saw whole universities organize themselves into marching armies that moved from 600 to 2,000 miles into the interior kept the flame of intellectual progress alight amid all the winds of war. So important was their work regarded by the Government that despite eight years of conflict, the number of colleges and students actually increased until today there are 143 institutions of college grade with a total enrollment of 73,000 students.

Today they are housed in the most primitive accommodations, often in temples, in huts, in mountain caves. The only new building the war has permitted are temporary bamboo and mud structures. There is no electricity or running water, and throughout the years of blockade no new books, periodicals, medicine or supplies reached the universities. Recently, one-half of the many thousands of students in Szechwan were estimated to be suffering from malaria.

Currency inflation has caused great suffering. Today a meal that cost CN 30c in 1939 costs CN \$150. To examine and fit a student with a pair of spectacles costs CN \$2820. An ordinary table serving of vegetables costs CN \$60. In some places a glass of hot water sells for CN \$10. The average expense of maintaining an individual student for one month totals CN \$5,000, equal to US \$5.00 at the recent UCR exchange rate of 1000 to 1.

### New Facilities Needed

When transportation can be arranged, some of these students and their teachers will make the long trip back to the campuses they had to abandon to the enemy. But in many cases where university buildings, libraries, and equipment were wantonly destroyed, teachers and students have nowhere to go until new facilities shall have been provided.

The National Student Relief Committee is taking energetic steps to remedy the situation. It is financing war relief projects on which students are paid for a wide variety of public service including building of roads, digging of wells, planting of trees, manufacturing of soap

## Japanese Youngsters Send Pennies and Love to China

Twenty little Japanese-American children, living at the Japanese Relocation Center at Tula Lake, California, and members of the Union Church there, have scrimped and saved their pennies for the past nine months in order to make a contribution to United China Relief.

A money order for \$5.62 received at headquarters was accompanied by a letter from the children's Sunday School teacher, Minoru Mochizuki, who wrote:

"For nine months these children have contributed pennies for United China Relief as a World Neighborhood Offering. The children here have very little money, and though this gift we are sending is small, it represents a sacrifice. As Christian Japanese-Americans we send this with our love to the suffering people of China."

and lamps, and for mass education and social service work.

With the student service centers, the NSRC has established facilities for recreation, reading, discussion groups, music and drama groups, and made available bathing facilities and food at reasonable prices. Nutritional relief includes the "bean-milk" bars made from the soy bean with the addition of eggs, bone meal, and sugar where available, which costs only one-twentieth of the price of cow's milk.

### Many Services Required

Important tasks include travel aid, support of carefully selected students through international scholarships, purchase and distribution of drugs and medicines, and providing such essentials as clothing, paper, pens, ink, towels, soap, and toothbrushes. The mountainous job of returning the universities and people to their peacetime locations must await the provision of transportation services, and in many cases, construction of new university buildings. There are still 10,000,000 refugees in China's interior, and their return will take years to complete. No mass movement could survive the journey unless food and temporary shelter as well as transport are provided. And even with the re-establishment of students and teachers, they still will face the problems of housing, food, and obtaining the materials of study.



SINCE THERE ARE no stools to sit on, students eat standing up. (Photos by Chinese Ministry of Information)

Member Agency National War Fund

## Fuhai Trail Story Told

Insect plagues, near starvation and varied illnesses of barefooted marchers marked the movement into Southern Yunnan of 3,000 French and Annamite troops who evacuated Indo-China before the Jap surrender with the help of Friends Ambulance Unit personnel. The story of the Fuhai Trail, just released by the American Friends Service Committee, is one of constant rear-guard action against the Jap invaders and hostile natives.

The most seriously ill were moved from Szemao to Kunming by United States Air Force planes, but most of the 3,000 had to fight their way over the 13 day trail to reach the railway leading to Kunming. Three FAU teams working with the marchers lost only one soldier, a victim of malaria.

## Dip in Wishing Well Costs \$10

It cost Leonard P. Lessem of Los Angeles \$10 for a dip in the new Chinatown wishing well. Lessem, pleading guilty to petty theft of pennies from the wishing well, was sentenced by Judge Ben Rosenthal to 30 days in jail, suspended; placed on probation for one year and ordered to contribute \$10 to United China Relief.

## Peiping to Be Rebuilt

Peiping, China's ancient capital which has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most beautiful cities in the world, must be rebuilt and made a model city, President Chiang Kai-shek stated at a recent gathering in the Imperial Palace.

One dog barks at something, and a hundred bark at the sound. (Chinese Proverb)

Income for the National Student Relief Committee comes in part from campaigns in the universities of the U.S.A., Canada, and Australia, and in part from United China Relief, Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada, and United Aid to China (Great Britain). A percentage of the funds have always been subscribed by local sources in China. The entire program was initiated originally by student giving, and through the ten-year period which is estimated to be necessary to complete the entire program a tremendous extension of support from student as well as other sources will be essential.



LIBRARY OF THE Student Service Center at Kunming at the right.



LONG ROWS OF straw-thatched dormitories on the campus at Kunming.





**THIS YOUNGSTER MAKES** a mold for a doll's head at the handicraft school described in the adjoining article.



**CAMOUFLAGED TANKS,** American jeeps and B-29s are some of the toys made by students at the Crafts school.



**USING SCISSORS AND PAPERS,** little girls learn designing. (These pictures were taken at 1st Warphanage, Koloshan.)

## Handicraft School Has First Birthday

by Mrs. New Tien Kwei-luan

*(Mrs. New is in the U. S. under UNRRA auspices to observe child care projects and personnel training methods. For three years she has been the director of the research and training department of the National Association for Refugee Children.)*

The idea and the need for a handicraft school for girls existed in our minds at the National Association for Refugee Children for a long time, but could not be realized until the gift of an American anonymous donor came. We then began the search for technical personnel. In January, 1945, a Crafts School was opened at the 1st Warphanage at Koloshan. It has a threefold purpose, to train the girls for a livelihood, to train handicraft teachers for the elementary schools and warphanage classes, and to work out techniques and materials best suited to these age groups.

The first students were chosen from various orphanages. These sixteen girls were graduates of the elementary grades and showed crafts skill and interest while they were going to school. Their tentative course of study covers a two year period. During the first year they learned the use of tools and materials, and the educational techniques for teaching elementary grade handicraft classes. They are now ready to spend their second year as student-technicians getting practical experience in the craft rooms. On completion of the two year course the graduates will teach in the warphanages and elementary schools or will be employed in the craft shop as technicians, where the handicraft they produce will be sold. They will also assist in training new students.

Classes in toy-making, knitting, sewing, block printing and dyeing, and the useful employment of scrap materials are already showing results. There is a good market around Chungking for the articles produced by the students. A group of United States WACS bought all the Chinese dolls made at the time they were stationed there. It seems as though every child in Chungking wants a toy jeep. These, as well as airplanes, tanks, trucks and cars are made in the wood-work shop.

Because foreign dyes were extremely expensive during the war and almost impossible to obtain, the students developed a method for treating local dyes so the color would not fade easily. Cloth is now dyed and printed in a variety of colors and designs that find quick markets.

The Crafts School is growing fast. There are more and more girls interested in it and requesting an opportunity to enter the course. I have brought pictures and some of the handiwork to the United States for exhibit. They will be available at China Aid Council for exhibition.

Mass movement of thousands of refugees along the Yangtze River to their homes in liberated China forms a projected motion picture by UNRRA.

## China's First Penicillin Is Developed Through CAC's Dramatic Teamwork Plan

The first penicillin ever developed in China has gone to work saving lives in the Border Region, thanks to a dramatic program conceived and carried into effect by American scientists working with China Aid Council.

To provide instructions, media and cultures necessary to the development of the drug in China, these scientists, accustomed as they were to the best modern equipment, had to revert to the most primitive methods of producing penicillin. Using elementary methods here, they were able to fit the scheme and scope of the International Peace Hospital Staff and their equipment.



Dr. Richard Frey

Dr. Richard Frey of the Yenai Medical School in charge of the work in China, reports that there were 50 failures before the first approved product succeeded in clearing up a soldier's gunshot wound after a few injections.

Dr. Frey is now training technicians in the cultivation of spores for making penicillin in the various IPH branches and clinics. He reports that treatments have been so uniformly successful thus far as to have aroused a wide demand for the "magic medicine" among Chinese of all classes.

### Meanest Thief Sought

The "meanest thief" is being sought at Lake George, N. Y. for the theft of about five dollars saved by children of St. James Episcopal Church for United China Relief.

The theft was discovered at a recent meeting when the children found a glass bank broken and the money removed. Blood stains on the bank indicated the thief had been cut while prying it open.

### Kung Hsi!

China will celebrate its 4643rd year as a nation on February 2, according to the lunar reckoning of time. By this reckoning, time is measured by the moon's journey around the earth, rather than by the earth's course around the sun.

This year there is no war to dim the New Year's festivities and once again joyous family gatherings will be held and the dragon will dance again.

"Kung Hsi"—Congratulations!

### Lohui Canal to Operate

China's greatest irrigation system, the Lohui Canal in Shensi, after more than twelve years of construction, will soon begin operation. After the canal is completed it will bring water to many thousands of acres of land.

In the course of its construction, many tools first used to dig the canal during the Han Dynasty have been unearthed. The course of the canal today is nearly the same as was laid about 2,000 years ago.

## Chinese Risked Lives To Save Downed U. S. Fliers

An intensive search for 700 U. S. servicemen reported missing in the China theater has uncovered many stories of how some of the American fighting men were saved behind enemy lines by Chinese at the risk of their own lives. In cases where the servicemen were killed by the Japanese, the Chinese disregarded the personal danger involved and went out of their way to give a decent burial to the dead.

In December, 1944, a U. S. plane was shot down near Nanking. The Japanese stripped the pilot and left the body in the fields. A certain Tai Shun-jen, out of respect for the dead American, paid puppet Federal Reserve Bank notes \$3,000 for a coffin to bury the pilot.

In early 1945, another U. S. plane was brought down by the Japanese at Fengaohsiang, Kiangsu Province. The pilot was alive, but committed suicide. A villager secretly removed the corpse which he washed and dressed. Finally he purchased a coffin and buried the flyer.

Three men came to the rescue of a pilot, who bailed out in the Fangshan district after his plane was hit by Japanese ack-ack fire. The men hid the pilot in a kiln nearby and fed him. When the Japanese gendarmes arrived, they had already taken him to another place of hiding. The Japanese eventually rounded up the three men and tortured them but were unable to extract any information. The American was saved.

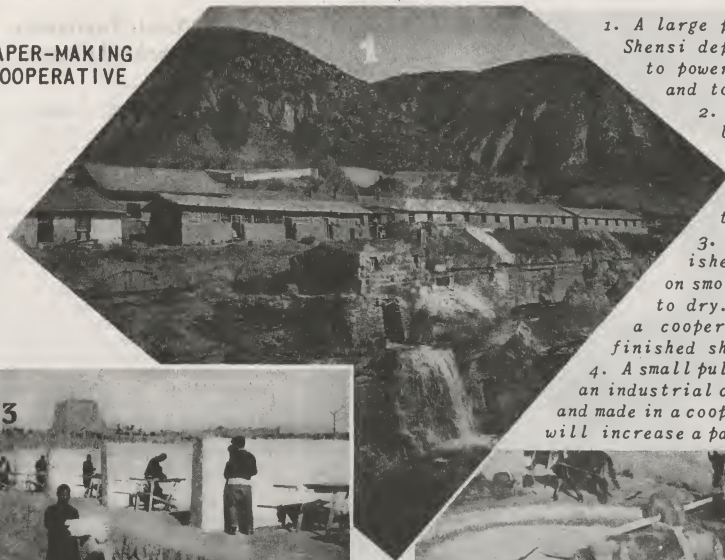
## Greetings from Mary Ferguson

Mary E. Ferguson, formerly Associate Program Director of UCR, who has arrived in China, took time out at Honolulu to send Christmas greetings to the UCR staff. Miss Ferguson will resume her work as registrar and secretary of the board of trustees of Peiping Union Medical College.



UCR PROBLEMS ON THE GROUND in China were discussed at a recent Chungking conference of the principals pictured here. Left to right: Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines and UCR Board member; Dwight W. Edwards, UCR vice-president and field director in China; Harry B. Price, assistant director of UNRRA in China.



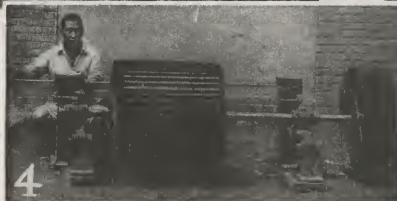
PAPER-MAKING  
COOPERATIVE

1. A large paper cooperative in Shensi depends on a waterfall to power its simple machines and to wash the pulp.

2. The pulp is mashed by blindfolded donkeys pulling grindstones in a trough and by the ancient method of treading.

3. Damp sheets of finished paper are plastered on smooth, sun-warmed walls to dry. In the foreground a cooperative member takes finished sheets away.

4. A small pulp-beater designed by an industrial cooperative engineer and made in a cooperative machine-shop will increase a paper co-op's output.



Courtesy of Indusco Inc.

United China Relief  
Committees at Work

Special UCR activity by the following communities has been reported to headquarters for the month of December:

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Lee Parker, State Chairman

St. Paul, Minnesota Miss Margaret MacLaren  
Mrs. Woodard Colby

## Praise for Rescue Society

Enthusiastic praise of the accomplishments of the Society to Rescue War Zone Children was given its directors by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Henry R. Luce, Editor of Time, Life and Fortune magazines, during their recent visit to the Shensi orphanage in Hsian. The society was organized to meet the emergency created late in 1944 when some 800,000 people fled before the Japanese offensive in East China. These refugees, marooned on a mountainous plateau at the end of the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railroad, were victims of one of China's most appalling recent tragedies. It is estimated that at least 400,000 people starved or were frozen to death. Many hundreds of orphans were rescued and saved by this UCR-supported society.

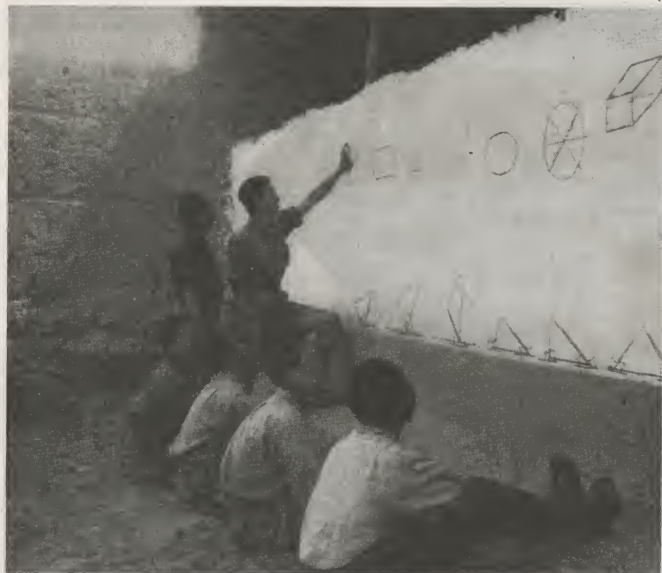
Westinghouse Electric Corp. has contracted to build an electrical equipment factory in China, manage it for three years and then turn it over to the Chinese.

## W. Carson Ryan Reports

A review of the training of child care workers in Chengtu and the report of an extensive interview with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek highlight the latest message from Dr. W. Carson Ryan, head of the Department of Education at the University of North Carolina, who went to China in November to survey the field of child care activities for UCR.

Dr. Ryan said that Mme. Chiang poured out to him the whole dramatic story of the Chinese orphanages from the beginning, and that she showed a comprehensive grasp of every detail of the program. The deepest impressions left by his first weeks in China, he reports, were of the almost spectacular beauty of the Chinese countryside and the sparkling enthusiasm and industry of teachers and students in the field of child care and development.

Chinese coffins are very heavy and require at least eight men to carry them.



Outdoor math class at Bailie School in Lanchow.

## Indusco Needs Textbooks For Bailie School Classes

The Treasure Chest Book campaign has already made it possible for thousands of children throughout the world again to enjoy good books, and now enables INDUSCO to send books which will help the Bailie Schools to function on an even higher level.

There are now Bailie Schools at Chengtu, Lanchow and Shwangshihpu, with an extension in Chungking. At these schools boys are trained for mechanical, accounting and other useful pursuits. The schools have no fixed length of time of study nor rigid curricula, as the boys have different backgrounds and are of various ages and educational standards. The number of boys working in the schools at any given time is around 200. By having sufficient textbooks to go around, the schools will be able to train skilled hands for the mechanical jobs that need doing now.

The books being sent include texts on machine-shop work, automobile repair, carpentry, making of blueprints, handbooks on machinery, simple English textbooks, maps and industrial catalogues.

If you can spare any books fitting the above description, INDUSCO will send them to China in a Treasure Chest. They may be addressed to INDUSCO INC., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

## ABMAC NOTES

Helen Kennedy Stevens, executive director of ABMAC, and Col. Chow Mei-yu, head of the Nursing Service of the Chinese Army, have been visiting in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities to enable Colonel Chow to thank members of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Sororist Clubs, and Chinese organizations for the help so generously given to help meet China's wartime medical needs.

Colonel Chow, in this country as a guest of ABMAC, has been visiting American military hospitals studying latest techniques in nursing care.

G. P. Waung, ABMAC Associate Executive Director, who will be in charge of the Bureau's office in China, reached Shanghai last month. The ABMAC office now located in Chungking will in time be moved to the new capital.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, medical advisor to the Chinese Supply Commission in Washington, D.C., is leaving for China this month to make a survey of China's medical needs to enable ABMAC to plan its future program.

## House Cleaning

On New Year's Day the Peiping Municipal Government burned all the opium and other narcotics taken from the Japanese and puppets in Peiping.

## Rickshas on Way Out

Rickshas will disappear from Shanghai under a three-year plan designed to save manpower, according to dispatches from there. The number has already been greatly reduced by a shortage of tires and the popularity of a bicycle-drawn conveyance.

## Fukien Is Populous

Fukien is the smallest of the seven provinces on the China coast, but it has a population larger than any of the forty-eight states of the Union, except New York. A 1943 estimate gave the figure as 11,990,441. In area, Fukien is about the size of Pennsylvania—45,833 square miles.

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

**PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:** American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

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(Reprinted by Courtesy of The New York Times)

## Home-Bound Troops Big Relief Problem

Demobilization and re-deployment of Chinese armed forces involve UCR and other relief agencies today in a vast program to prevent mass suffering and starvation and to uphold the morale of the men who have laid down their arms.

Workers have installed "service" stations along the principal communication channels, where civilians also assist in providing laundry and bathing facilities for the soldiers, writing letters home for them, and supplying boiled water and emergency rations.

In addition, ABMAC funds help the Army Medical Administration aid 120,000 sick and wounded in military hospitals.

The present "service" station program is an outgrowth of that instituted in 1944 and early 1945, after the Generalissimo had asked the U. S. Army to help improve the lot of China's soldiery. As a result, 500,000 men were fed and trained by U. S. officers, and of these, 250,000 were pronounced fit and ready for the great land offensive against the Japanese which was being prepared when surrender came.

In 1944, the condition of Chinese troops, particularly the new recruits, was appalling. A representative of United China Relief then in China, reported that both American and Chinese Army medical personnel stated that from 78 to 80% of those recruited for the Chinese Army never reached the front, but died from dysentery, were discarded along the road or deserted because conditions were worse than any human being could stand.

Now that the war is over, the activity for Chinese soldiers on the march has diminished somewhat. There is still need, however, for this work during the next few months until the men can either arrive in their permanent billets or those who are to be demobilized can return home. The organizations supported by UCR are continuing their work for soldiers through March to assure that these men are not abandoned far from home and to bring aid and comfort to them as they return to their farms.

## Life Different in Nanking

The thousands of civil and military workers and returned refugees flocking into Nanking in recent weeks have caused a tremendous housing problem, reports the New York Times. Among suggestions projected for its solution is one for tearing down the famous city walls of Nanking so that the bricks can be utilized for building.

Many foreign embassies and legations unable to find accommodations in Nanking are remaining in Chungking. Nanking public services, including electricity, coal supply and transportation are at a low ebb, and temporarily at least those ex-residents of Chungking on duty in Nanking are finding living conditions far more arduous than they were in the ancient war-torn capital.

An American locomotive builder will put up a factory for the Chinese designed to be producing one engine a day within seven years.

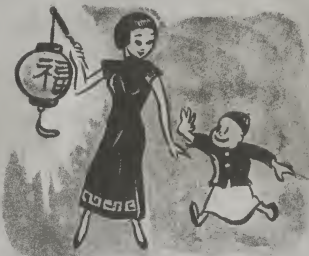
## Riddles From China

By LISE ZOW

*We still know very little about our allies, the Chinese. There is, for example, their inexhaustible treasury of riddles which is quite unknown to us, and only partially published even in Chinese. These have to be sought out at the source. Here are some of them—*

I.

*It does not go,  
It does not stand,  
It does not eat.  
It does not bite.  
But when I will,  
Then it goes,  
Then it stands,  
Then it eats,  
Then it bites.*



II.

*It is over, yet not over.  
It is under, yet not under.  
It cannot be over, but must be under.  
It cannot be under, but must be over.*



III.

*They cross the sea and do not ride on a ship. They kiss each other and do not feel it. They marry each other and do not live together. They die and are not dead.*

IV.

*Washing makes it dirtier and dirtier. It is cleaner without washing.*

V.

*When you use it you throw it away. When you do not use it you bring it back.*

VI.

*When you do it, it is done. If you do not do it, it happens anyway.*

(Answers)

I. Unhatched and hatched eggs. II. The horizontal line. III. Actors on the stage. IV. Water. V. An anchor. VI. Drying the hands.



MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN buys a chance on a jade bracelet at UCR booth of United Nations Christmas Bazaar in Washington. Pictured with her are (left) Mrs. Norman S. Olson, Bazaar chairman, and Mrs. Walter Raleigh Amesbury.

## Nation's Post Offices Will Accept Gifts Locally for Victory Clothing Drive

The Victory Clothing Collection which started its drive on January 7 seeks 100,000,000 garments, in addition to shoes and bedding. Each contributor is invited to attach a message of good-will to his clothing gift.

Now that the post offices are cleared of the last Christmas packages, they will begin to receive clothing gifts from the American people for the needy and destitute in war-devastated lands, according to an order by Postmaster-General Robert E. Hannegan.

Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman of the drive, declared that the order to all postmasters directed them to permit local committees of the nation-wide clothing drive to place boxes in post office lobbies to receive clothing donations.

Mr. Kaiser also announced that 9607 communities throughout America are organized to conduct clothing drives under the local chairmanship of 4313 men and women.

In a letter to these chairmen, Mr. Kaiser said: "You will doubtless be as cheered and encouraged as I am to know that reports indicate enterprise and activity exceeding even that of our first successful United Clothing drive for war victims overseas."

**EARTHBOUND CHINA** — Hsiao-Tung Fei and Chih-I Chang — University of Chicago Press—\$3.75—319 pp.

Sociological study of village life in China developing the conclusion that farming alone promises no betterment in living standards and that the hope of China lies in networks of co-operative factories for making consumer goods.

## Chinese Actors Present New Play by Pearl Buck

The clash of modern ideas with the traditional viewpoints of old China forms the theme of "The First Wife," a new play written by Pearl S. Buck expressly for the Chinese Theatre, starring Miss Wang Yung, one of China's leading stage and screen actresses.

This group is now on a national tour, playing southern cities in late January and February and moving into the midwest in March. It is sponsored by the East and West Association.

Miss Buck's play, performed in English by an all-Chinese cast, depicts the conflicts between a crusading Chinese editor and his wife and daughter, representative of old China, precipitated by his fear that their social and intellectual backwardness would interfere with his career. The manner of staging adheres to the classic formalism of the Chinese Theatre.

The play presents a problem that undoubtedly has wide application to present day Chinese life. It does not attempt a solution of the problem.

Three-tenths of good looks are due to nature; seven-tenths to dress. (*Chinese proverb*)

## China Booth Is Great Success At Washington Xmas Bazaar

A booth conducted by the Washington Committee for United China Relief as part of the Christmas bazaar in Washington of the United Nations War Relief organization realized sales in the two-day affair approximating \$4500.

Much of the credit for this goes to Mrs. Mason Gulick, representative for China on the bazaar committee, Miss Evelyn Nee, secretary of UCR in Washington and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, director for China on the United Nations' board. The First Lady, Mrs. Harry S. Truman, formally opened the affair.

Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of American University, heads the list of directors of the Washington Committee for United China Relief, Inc., and he is also head of the United Nations Relief organization. The center is permanently housed in the one-time residence of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## China's War Toll

China's military casualties alone in the eight-year War of Resistance against Jap aggression exceeded 3,500,000, of which more than 1,800,000 were killed and 1,700,000 wounded and missing, according to an official report of the Chinese Army.

**A DAUGHTER OF HAN** — The Autobiography of a Chinese Working Woman — by Ida Pruitt — Yale University Press — New Haven—\$2.75

Ida Pruitt, Executive Secretary of Indusco, which is a Participating Agency of United China Relief, has written a unique biography that will help a great many people to better understand the China that was until a short time ago fondly described by numerous writers as "inscrutable." It is true that the ways of China's common men and women differ in a number of aspects from ours, but through "A Daughter of Han" one traces in the life of Ning Lao T'ai T'ai, a working woman, the same motivations that are characteristic of men and women the world over.

Ning Lao T'ai T'ai's life was a hard one, similar in many respects to the ordinary life of millions of others in China. There was little respite from the struggle for the simple necessities of life—for food, shelter and clothing for her family. At thirteen she was married to an opium smoker who sold one of their daughters into slavery. Afraid that he might sell her other daughter she left him to become a beggar, and later a servant.

History and myth are interwoven in Ning Lao T'ai T'ai's everyday tale . . . the old man whose parents and wife still lived who was hired to partake in the wedding ceremonies and thereby pass on his own luck to the young couple; the buried bowl stolen from a healthy child to bring strength to the new-born infant; the phoenix that brought wealth to a family by resting on one of their trees 600 years ago.

Despite the miserably hard work and little recompense there is drama, warmth and zest for life in Ning Lao T'ai T'ai. She is symbolic of the great common people of China, industrious, fun-loving, and willing to fight hard for the good things they know are possible.

This is a book that tells the story of China through the heart and mind of one of her people.



# NEWS OF CHINA

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 5, NO. 2

Member Agency of National War Fund

FEBRUARY, 1946

### Vast Reconstruction Tasks Analyzed for Thirteen China Christian Colleges

by Gerald F. Winfield

(Dr. Winfield returned to the States from China the first of the year after serving with OWI for four years. Previously he was head of the Biology Department and instructor of Public Health at Cheeloo University.)

When the United Nations forced the Japanese to throw in the sponge, it caught most of the world poorly prepared for peace, including the thirteen China Christian Colleges which have received emergency help from UCR.

When peace came only two were operating on their home campuses. St. Johns in Shanghai still was carrying on college work under the general oversight of Chinese puppets. West China Union University in Szechuan was still on its home campus, though it had played host to four of the other Universities for from three to eight years. All others were refugees, scattered in the interior, with the exception of the University of Shanghai which was functioning partly in rented quarters in Shanghai and partly in Chungking.

Among the refugee institutions, the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheeloo University and Yenching University were at Chengtu in Szechuan. In addition to part of the University of Shanghai the Law College of Soochow Uni-

versity was open in Chungking. Hua Chung College was far back in Western Yunnan. Fukien Christian University and parts of Hangchow Christian College were functioning at Shaowu in Fukien. Hwa Nan Womans College was in Yenping in Fukien, while further to the southwest Lingnan after three moves was operating in a small mountain village.

#### Built by Two Peoples

This group of institutions, built up over the past seventy-five years with joint Chinese and American support, have in them about ten percent of all the college and university students in China. They have made many outstanding contributions to China's life and now with the arrival of peace they are confronted with grave problems.

First was the reclaiming of the property accumulated before the war. When peace came the Yenching campus in Peiping was occupied by the "Synthetic Research Institute" set up by the Japanese to gather information for the complete and detailed exploitation of the economic resources of North China, by several units of Japanese troops and by a group busily erecting a huge alcohol plant. Through the efforts of President Leighton Stuart, a political prisoner throughout the war, Yenching was first to get its property back. On the tenth of October, the very day the Japanese in Peiping carried out their surrender, Yenching reopened its freshman class on its old campus.

Peace found the Cheeloo University campus at Tsinan in Shantung occupied by a Japanese base hospital. There are still 1,200 wounded and sick Japanese in the Cheeloo buildings. They won't be out finally till the first of April.

The campus of Hua Chung in Hankow was occupied by Japanese troops which have already been removed. That of the University of Nanking in Nanking was being used by the puppet Central University.

The Ginling College campus at Nanking was occupied by puppet Chinese troops and has already been reclaimed.

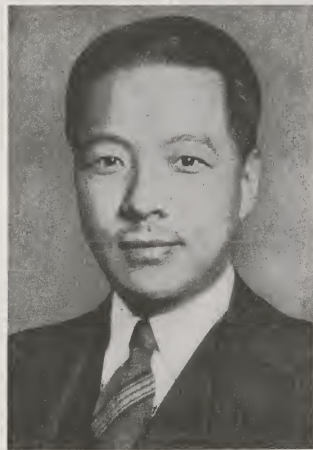
The campus of Soochow was occupied by a Japanese hospital and still has wounded Japa-

(Continued on page 7)

### Dr. Yu Named Envoy From China to Italy

Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Consul General in New York for the last ten years, now in Chungking, has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to Italy. He will be succeeded in New York by Dr. P. H. Chang, Chinese Cabinet spokesman since 1943.

Dr. Yu has been a tireless leader in Chinese-American cooperation, and was active in all the early efforts to unify the numerous organizations created to aid China's war needs. In July, 1940, he brought together representatives of



DR. YU

these organizations for the negotiations which resulted a few months later in the establishment of United China Relief. He has given generously of his time and talents in the work of UCR and its Agencies, and his wit and eloquence as a speaker have contributed much to the success of many a meeting, dinner, and rally held in the interest of Chinese-American friendship and understanding.

Born in Shengseng, Hopei, in 1899, Dr. Yu received most of his education in America, earning degrees from Denison University, Columbia, and New York University. After service as section chief and later senior member of the Treaty Commission of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs he held posts as Consul General in Havana and San Francisco.



CHEELOO UNIVERSITY CHAPEL became a supply depot for the Japanese during the occupation.

## Mother and Girls Survive Severe Ordeals of Refugee Move Typical of Wartime China

by Lennig Sweet, Program Director, United China Relief

Among the thousands of China's weary refugees aided by UCR funds, a striking and typical case is that of Mrs. Chao Yun-kwang and her two children whom it was my good fortune to be able to help while I was in China.

I first met them last summer when I was leaving Liuchow, the American air base in East China. I was asked if I would take Mrs. Chao and her children to join her husband two days' journey up the line. Our weapons carrier was crowded but we piled her and her two little girls of five and nine on top of the baggage. She told me her story:



Lennig Sweet

"When the Japanese fanned out into East China in the fall of 1944, I told my husband to go ahead and try to find a home for us. I did not want to go with him because it would make his burden too heavy. Also, I knew that many refugees died on the way and I was afraid that if the children travelled under such conditions that they would become sick. After he left us, I sold all of our belongings for about \$90 in U.S. money and went to the country. That was about November 13.

### Hid 15 Days in Cave

"Two days later, the Japanese arrived at the city from which we had fled. We hid ourselves in a cave in the mountains for 15 days. Nineteen refugees lived together in that cave. After two weeks, the Japanese came. They stole all our food so we fled and walked through the mountains until we arrived at a place where rice was grown.

"The next day the Japanese returned. We fled eight miles and stayed in a hut for ten days. For eight of them we had nothing at all to eat except sugar cane and potatoes which were taken from a field by my nine year old, Zee-an. She had to walk 3½ miles to get even that. At night we slept on straw without covers.

"Then we met Japanese who forced me to carry loads for them but I did not have enough strength. So they made me mend clothes and do washing. Sometimes they paid us, sometimes not, but at least we were given food. When the Army moved, we had to go with them. Many times we walked from four in the afternoon until eight in the morning. Po-an was often carried by some man but Zee-an walked by herself. After 14 days of walking, we arrived at Liuchow.

### Refugees Become Ill

"In Liuchow there was very heavy fighting, especially on June 30th. Then the Chinese Army arrived and liberated the city. For five or six days, we did not have enough food and ate Mo-yu, which is a sort of tasteless thing like wood. It gave us all stomach trouble."

During the war, funds from United China Relief, from Canadian and British relief



THIS IS NINE-YEAR OLD Chao Zee-an, whose story is told in the accompanying article. Her attractive chapeau was devised by her mother with a piece of baling wire and some blue coolie cloth.

Photo by Lennig Sweet

societies have ministered to thousands of Mrs. Chao, Po-ans and Zee-ans. Their hardihood is amazing. As far as I could see, neither the mother nor the little girls had been at all affected by their experience. Both of the children were as bright and happy as could be. With the coming of peace, thousands of Chinese refugees such as Mrs. Chao are going back to their old homes. In Liuchow last summer we found over 500 who were living in bombed-out buildings with almost no food whatsoever. Since that time, with the help of UCR funds, extensive work has been begun by private agencies very largely staffed by American missionaries and their colleagues but the need continues great, as will be seen from reports from Hankow and Peiping printed elsewhere in this issue of the "News."

### Dr. Wei Makes Appeal

The Chinese people's needs "are still very great," and the only nation to which they may look for aid is the United States, according to Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador and chairman of the Council for the Far East. Clothing particularly is needed, he said, urging Americans to contribute to the current Victory Clothing Collection.

China and India are the two ancients among the world, but they are young today and vital. They have been countries of yesterday, but the future beckons to them, and tomorrow is theirs.—Jawaharlal Nehru

Member Agency National War Fund

## News Highlights

The most important recent news development of worldwide significance was the agreement reached among all political factions in China to form a coalition government. The new government will be formed around the 45-member State Council to be established in Nanking this coming Spring. It will be composed of 20 Kuomintang party members, 20 members of other political parties and the presidents of the 5 departmental Yuans (Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Examination, and Censor Boards)...

*Of strictly American interest was the tentative plan of the Generalissimo to visit America with Mme. Chiang in the near future. The report that Chiang Kai-shek might retire from political life after establishment of the constitutional democracy was not completely authenticated...*

Post-war China will have a navy of modern vessels. The House Naval Affairs Committee sponsored a bill authorizing President Truman to turn over to China certain surplus vessels, including small combat vessels such as destroyer escorts, but excluding battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers. Great Britain will follow our lead by contributions of some of its surplus vessels...

*Organization of an American Military Mission to China of land, sea, and air force experts is under way. Its purpose is to reorganize China's armed forces along American lines...*

The U. S. Government has granted a \$33,000,000 "mutual benefit" credit for the purchase of raw cotton to supply the mills of China. The credit is intended to speed rehabilitation of the important textile industries and help end the present world scarcity of finished goods...

*The first shipment to America of silk piece goods from China in 8 years was reported from Shanghai.*

## United China Relief Committees at Work

Special UCR activity by the following communities has been reported to headquarters for the month of January:

CITY	CHAIRMAN
Aliquippa, Pennsylvania.....	Lytle Wilson
Bellevue, Pennsylvania.....	Reverend K. R. Waldron
Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.....	Reverend H. R. Hume
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	Larry Finlay
Johnstown, Pennsylvania.....	L. B. Furry
Lewiston, Maine.....	Professor Fred Mabec
New Kensington, Pennsylvania.....	Reverend Edward L. Boettcher
Perry, New York.....	Reverend George Walker
Washington, Pennsylvania.....	Dr. R. W. Dunlap
Williamsport, Pennsylvania.....	Mrs. G. W. Ramsey
	Dr. A. Monroe Hall
	Mrs. C. R. Schumacher



## Why Help China?

(The following editorial recently appeared in the Hagerstown, Md., "Herald." It was also printed by several dailies in West Virginia, including the Wheeling "Intelligencer").

### WHO HELP THEMSELVES

There reached this desk recently Vol. 4, No. 12, of "News of China," published by *United China Relief*, member agency of the National War Fund for which funds were collected here—as in many other areas—the past Fall. The pamphlet consists of eight 10 x 12-inch pages of illustrations and text matter chiefly devoted to a description of China's needs and suggestions of how they can be filled by the use of American money.

The same day brought issues of various newspapers published throughout the land, all carrying articles dealing with one phase or another of China's civil war, and the efforts of various diplomats to untangle China's snarled international affairs.

Somehow one can't work up much enthusiasm in an enterprise of raising relief money for a people who insist upon dissipating their substance in civil war. China furnished perhaps the best illustration of this problem currently but similar appeals come from a dozen other different foreign sources, soliciting financial or other economic assistance in the United States for relief of the suffering. In some instances there is the plain fact that the people seem more interested in arguing about the kind of government they are to have or their leaders than they are in farming their land or operating their industries or otherwise turning their hands and minds to projects which will help them support themselves. This can be said without disparagement of those cases where suffering is visiting in spite of honest efforts of the people to make their own support.

The United States is not open to any charge of coldness towards these appeals. As a nation it is financing other peoples towards recovery on a billion-dollar basis; it is loaning money—a businesslike transaction—to help deserving causes; through its War Fund it has given millions to relief; through the churches and other such agencies special contributions are going to needy lands and peoples. There's a world of truth in the old observation that the Lord helps those who help themselves. Humans could do well to profit by that example.

## UCR Tells Why

Editor, Hagerstown Md., "Herald"  
Hagerstown, Maryland  
Dear Sir:

In your issue of January 9th, commenting upon *United China Relief* and on China's civil strife under the caption "Who Help Themselves," you expressed your editorial doubts of the wisdom of "raising relief money for a people who insist upon dissipating their substance in civil war." May we respectfully point out:

That this "civil war" is now being ended by mutual agreement; and that the few clashes of arms which preceded the settlement were distinguished by an almost complete absence of casualties and destruction of property;

That all Chinese, like all Americans, are entitled to differences in their political opinions—that the present settlement represents an earnest attempt by both sides to adjust a compromise which will restore tranquillity and enable China to begin its reconstruction on a truly democratic footing;

That China's struggle toward popular government was impeded from 1931 to 1945 by Japan's unprovoked aggression—an aggression which in its most furious phases was powered by American petroleum and armored with American iron and steel; and that no American is wholly innocent of complicity in that crime against a friendly helpless people;

That at no time have the people of China evinced the slightest inclination to "dissipate their substance in civil war"; but that when their freedom was menaced, they rose as courageously as did our revolutionary fathers, and held the line for long bitter years against millions of Japanese troops which otherwise employed, might successfully have resisted the American march through the Pacific and even the final conquest of Japan;

That mercy, charity and kindness know no lines of race or geography; that a baby starving in China is as much a concern of the human heart as a baby starving in Maryland.

Our humanitarian work in China has been supported by many millions of Americans and many thousands of Maryland people. Partly as a result of this, the people and the leaders of China are friendly to us now as they struggle to form a government and an economy largely patterned on our own. If the future should produce a unified China, strong with the strength of 450 million human beings enjoying some of our economic advantages and sympathetic to the American ideal of peace and liberty, we shall certainly have cast our bread upon the waters wisely. If we should turn our backs upon China today, one-fifth of the human race might conceivably be turned against us in some precarious future, when we may have need of friends as never before.

We submit that every consideration of humanity as well as of self-interest demands not only a continuation but a considerable expansion of our aid to the Chinese people now.

JAMES L. McCONAUGHY  
President, *United China Relief, Inc.*

Member Agency National War Fund

## First Dairy Cooperative Forms in Yunnan Province

Switzerland in China — that describes the Likiang area in Yunnan Province, which may one day be an international resort for people seeking ideal climate, beautiful mountains and pastoral scenery and picturesque native customs.

The people of Likiang are tribal, mostly Nashi, Tibetans, Minkia and Lolos, with perhaps less than one per cent real Han Chinese. Some 500 of the Minkia people are now being organized into what is for China a very unusual cooperative, the manufacture of dairy products.

Dairy foods are practically unknown in most sections of China. In northwest Yunnan the economy is based on cow-breeding and milk producing. They drink milk, eat cheese and butter and use butter for cooking.

The cooperative will be known as the Euryuen-Tengchwang Dairy Products Cooperative. It plans to turn out 1000 pounds of tinned butter a day besides cheese, powdered and condensed milk. Some simple dairy equipment is already on its way to them, sent by Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in New York. The copper and brass cooperatives in Likiang plan to copy this equipment.



MEMBER OF A WEAVING cooperative in Likiang, Yunnan.

## Dr. Co Tui on Way to China

Dr. Co Tui, director of the Laboratory of Experimental Surgery of the School of Medicine of New York University, and vice-president of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, left for China February 8 at the invitation of China's Ministry of War to set up plants for the manufacture of non-pyrogenic intravenous fluids and to introduce the use of protein hydrolysates to China. Dr. Co Tui's pioneer experiments here with hydrolysates—which are pre-digested proteins—have proved that persons suffering from malnutrition, wounds or shock, who cannot digest ordinary foods, can absorb the hydrolysates readily. Hydrolysates also have proved highly effective in the treatment of peptic ulcers.

## A Letter Tells A Story

(Translation)

December 18, 1945

United China Relief, U.S.A. :-

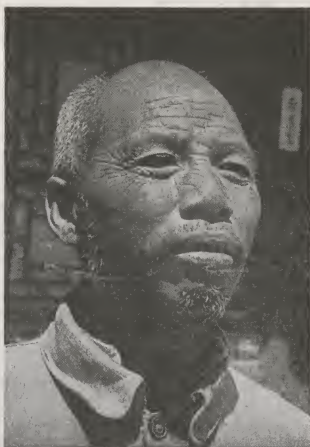
The China United Council for Rescue of Children in War Areas on behalf of tens of thousands of refugee children wishes to show you their utmost respect and appreciation. . . .

Since the winter of 1944 twenty thousand isolated refugee children have been rescued in war areas, and the work is still carrying on in recovered areas. Due to the patronage of friendly nations the children's relief work has been successfully developed, especially since much money was appropriated by United China Relief. Thousands and thousands of refugee children, who were under dreadful conditions, have been rescued and placed in comfortable homes and now can receive education. This is made possible by your kindness, benevolence and great spirit. The friendship between China and the United States will be closely related. Your kindnesses are so great that we do not know how to appreciate them.

Wishing you every success in your splendid work . . . and a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, we are

Yours very sincerely,

The China United Council for Rescue of Children in War Areas.



OLD MAN WANG

**CLOSE TO SIXTY**, Old Man Wang is typical of the Chinese who have helped themselves and their country through the cooperatives, supported by INDUSCO.

## Committee Aids Clothing Drive

Arthur S. Cory, UCR chairman in Chehalis, Wash., has appointed a special committee to assist his community's drive for garments for the Victory Clothing Collection. Members are Miss Frances Kennicott, who has spent many years in China, Lieut. Col. Bernard Nacht, and Mrs. Nina Terrill.

## Brooklyn Naval Officer Aids China In Rebuilding Program

A 25-year-old Brooklyn man, Lieut. (j.g.) Norman J. Gordon, USNR, has been selected by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to serve as advisor to the Chinese Ministry of the Interior in its program to rebuild devastated areas in China.

Lieutenant Gordon after surveying ruined sections of Shanghai has submitted a plan to rebuild the city so that it will be able to accommodate an additional million residents expected from the interior. He has also completed housing studies in Nanking and Hankow. Eventually, he is expected to submit a program for rebuilding some of the cities into modern economic entities under a general industrial and business plan.

Lieutenant Gordon, whose pre-war work included posts with regional planning boards in Cleveland, Boston and Montclair, N. J., understands the Chinese well, having served during the war with the aeronautical division of the Sino-American cooperative organization, the Navy unit which trained and equipped Chinese guerrillas behind Japanese lines. He has been in China since February, 1944.

A graduate of Cornell University, he received a Masters degree in city planning from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June, 1943.

## UCR Speakers at 739 Meetings

Forty-five UCR speakers during 1945 addressed a total of 739 meetings at a total expense to UCR of \$146.59. Audiences included National War Fund gatherings, school and university groups, men's and women's clubs, Double-Tenth celebrations, community affairs, labor unions, and youth groups.

## Coast Guards Contribute

No cards of greeting were received during the recent holidays by friends of members of the Coast Guard Academy Alumni Association, New London, Conn., who instead built a fund to make contributions to worthy causes. UCR was a beneficiary of this thoughtful program.

## Silas H. Strawn Dies

Death ended the distinguished career of Silas Hardy Strawn, 79, Illinois State Chairman of United China Relief, on February 4, after a lifetime largely devoted to humanitarian service.

Business, civic, national and international institutions constantly sought to draw upon the versatile administrative talents of Mr. Strawn. He was a world traveler, friend of Presidents and one of the nation's leading lawyers.

President Coolidge, in 1925, named Mr. Strawn to serve with the Minister to China at the Peking conference on Chinese customs. He also represented the government on the commission which investigated the extra-territorial rights of foreign governments in China.

The superior man is liberal toward others' opinions, but does not completely agree with them; the inferior man completely agrees with others' opinions, but is not liberal toward them.

Confucius

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

**PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:** American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

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## Dr. Ryan Praises Child Care Results Seen Achieved by Many UCR Projects in China

by Mildred Price, executive secretary, UCR Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development

Since his arrival in China four months ago to see the UCR child care program in action, Dr. Carson Ryan has sent back a running account of his impressions, his investigations and his adventures that makes absorbing reading for the members of the UCR Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development and for others interested in China's children.



Mildred Price

American methods of bringing up children.

In his talks with Mrs. Nora Hsiung Chu, executive of the Chungking UCR Child Welfare Committee, Dr. Ryan found that Mrs. Chu had a pioneering spirit of great value in setting up demonstration projects for others to follow. The Crafts School for Girls at the Koloshan

Dr. Ryan is admirably suited for the task set him by the committee. He has had experience in many parts of the world where conditions approximated what he is finding in China. He comments on and makes comparisons with children's work in the Arctic Circle, in England and in American Indian schools. He talks to people everywhere he goes, getting their ideas, and in turn describing

Warphanage, reported on in the January News, came in for praise from Dr. Ryan, as did the vocational school for boys at the Eleventh Warphanage, a project supported by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

### Edwards Welcomes Program

Dwight Edwards, director of the Chungking UCR office, wrote that Dr. Ryan's coming to China has been providential and will help to form a solid child welfare program for Chinese children. This is evident from Dr. Ryan's reports already received. He sees a project, evaluates it, and then goes back to check up on his first observations. He grew quite lyrical about the work being done at Chengtu, giving particular emphasis to Mrs. Y.P. Mei's nursery school at Yenching. He wrote, "From a practical point of view this is by all odds the best thing I have seen in nursery education since I have been in China. Everywhere else I have heard the excuse that they could not have certain activities because they did not have the equipment. Mrs. Mei's work shows how it is possible for a nursery school person with the right ideas to make shift with anything available and to

develop a school which in its simplicity and directness reminds you of the best nursery schools in other countries."

### Approves Yu Tsai School

Of the Yu Tsai School Dr. Ryan said, "I am convinced that Dr. H.C. Tao's work is one of the really valuable efforts being made at the practical acceptance of democracy so important for China today. Lots of people are talking about it, but Dr. Tao is really doing it. Work of the sort Dr. Tao is doing, whether here or down east, should be one of the first things on any American list of projects to be helped. It goes right to the heart of China's problem."

Dr. Ryan's experience, energy, and enthusiasm make it possible for him to carry out a heavy schedule of visits and talks. Before he returns to the United States he will have visited most of the projects and organizations connected with child welfare in China. He is working closely with UNRRA and CNRRA experts, and has learned the viewpoint of government personnel in informal talks. He has acquired a clear picture of what China's children are getting now in the way of planned care, and what is needed for spreading that care to all parts of China.

### Bishop Tien Cardinal-Designate

Bishop Thomas Tien, of Tsingtao, one of 32 cardinals recently appointed by Pope Pius XII, is the first Chinese ever to become a member of the Sacred College.

Cardinal-elect Tien was named Vicar Apostolic of Yanku in 1939. Following the death of Bishop George Weig, of Tsingtao, in 1943, Bishop Tien was transferred to that vicariate from Yanku.

## CAC Invites Books, Games To Send to Young Children

"The children in my school want to send something directly to Chinese children," a librarian in St. Paul, Minn., writes to China Aid Council. Letters like this come in frequently and CAC is happy to have an answer for such queries. Nursery directors and warphanage staff members are pleading for books and play materials for young children. Through the Treasure Chest Campaign CAC links the librarian in Minnesota with the Kindergarten School in Shanghai, a warphanage in Chungking, or a cave nursery in Shansi.

"Send us pictures to cut out, please, and picture books, game and song books, and construction toys for young children," says Angli Wai from her burned-out school in Shanghai. Dr. H. C. Tao, director of the Yu Tsai School requests music and woodwind instruments for the school orchestra. Gifts for the children of China may be sent to China Aid Council at 1790 Broadway, New York 19, for shipment. The CAC staff will act as purchasing agents if designated sums of money are contributed.

### Filan Injured

Frank Filan, AP's staff photographer who won the Pulitzer Prize for his war scenes on Tarawa, suffered a severe fracture of the left arm in a truck accident in China recently.



STAFF MEMBERS AND CHILDREN at Demonstration Nursery under the auspices of the National Institute of Health at Koloshan. This child health center, in addition to its work with children, give a training course for child health personnel, using the nursery for practical application of methods and standards.

## General Lim Reports on Effectiveness of ABMAC Program For Chinese Army

Care of China's war casualties and rehabilitation of the disabled is a first priority responsibility of the Army Medical Service, according to a report from Surgeon General Robert K. S. Lim, who gives credit for a large share of medical assistance to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

During 1944-1945 ABMAC gave approximately US \$750,000 to help the Army Medical Service. Because the land blockade of China was only broken at the end of 1944 when the Japanese were driven from North Burma, ABMAC's policy had to be largely financial. Few supplies could be flown in from India but ABMAC succeeded in sending in some urgently needed drugs and equipment.

"Communications," reports General Lim, "especially railroads and steamers are in bad shape, and it will be many months until normal traffic can be resumed. This will retard economic recovery and relocation of people and industry. Fortunately only those who moved into Free China during the war will be migrating. Because of the transportation situation there is little likelihood of mass movements, with their attendant health, housing and food problems."

### Outlines Policy on Veterans

In reporting on the casualties requiring special attention, Dr. Lim said:

"The disabled can be given training in vocations suited to their disabilities in order to rehabilitate them as useful citizens. We hope to complete the treatment program within nine months, leaving only a small proportion of totally disabled (blind, paralyzed, mentally disordered and chronic cases) to be cared for in permanent veteran hospitals. The rehabilitation program may have to be continued for a considerably longer period than the treatment program. Other agencies, both governmental and private, will have to take increasing responsibility for the work as time goes on."

General Lim commented on the success of the projects undertaken with ABMAC's sponsorship, notably the Blood Bank. The personnel was trained in the United States and sent to China early in 1944 with 20 tons of equipment and supplies to start the first Blood Bank in Asia capable of processing dried plasma.

The significance of this venture, according to General Lim, "was not merely that it was an important medical innovation, but that it overcame the superstitions of a people who regarded blood as the essence of life itself and were fearful of the consequences of such a vital donation. Great credit is due Dr. John Scudder, who organized and trained the Blood Bank and also came to China to extend its usefulness."

### Needs Pyrogen-free Fluid

General Lim is hopeful that modern equipment for large scale production of pyrogen-free fluid, secured by Dr. Co Tui, vice-president of ABMAC, can be sent to China to operate with the Blood Bank the early part of this year. It was because of the frequency of fevers resulting from ordinary saline infusions that the production of fluid free of fever-producing substances was proposed.

ABMAC's president, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, and Dr. J. Heng Liu, a director of ABMAC, were praised by General Lim for their



General Lim

initiative in making available penicillin in appreciable amounts. Of 2,488,700,000 units received by the Army over a period of twelve months, 1,950,000,000 units were donated through ABMAC.

Among other special services rendered by ABMAC, General Lim mentioned mobile units, visual education and libraries, medical equipment and supplies, DDT, gelatine, protein-hydrolysates, ambulances, and the major support of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, which helps to fill one of China's greatest needs—trained personnel.

General Lim visited this country in the spring of 1944 at which time he consulted with the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army and American medical groups to gather new ideas for the Chinese Army Medical Service.

### Dr. Li on Soochow Faculty

Dr. Hui-lin Li, one of two Chinese scientists on the staff of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant professor of botany in Soochow University, China, according to announcements by Charles M. B. Cadwalader, president of the Academy. A native of Soochow, Dr. Li is a graduate of Soochow University and also holds a master's degree from Yenching University, and a doctor's degree from Harvard.

Nearly half of the straw hats shipped from China in normal times are for the United States.

Member Agency National War Fund

## Joint Efforts Progress To Industrialize China

Economic upbuilding of China on a gigantic scale with the cooperation of American interests is well beyond the planning stage, with a wide variety of important projects now under way. Skilled American manpower to the number of 5000 is scheduled to go to China before the end of 1947, while 2000 Chinese students of industrial and agricultural methods are expected to join the 2000 already here to form a technical nucleus for a modern economy.

Here are a few of many outstanding developments:

Several U. S. cement companies have agreed to build plants and turn them over completely outfitted with trained local personnel to the Chinese. Two U. S. engineering firms are completing surveys for a large power project, a steel plant, and railroad transportation facilities.

American trade experts are counselling the Chinese silk industries on standards of uniformity and quality, looking to a \$500 million annual production of Chinese silk. Similar standardization is being pushed for Chinese tea, porcelain and other products desired by Americans.

Oil surveys now under way in many regions are backed by a powerful group of U. S. oil companies which have formed a syndicate to operate in China.

The China-American Council of Commerce & Industry, Inc., representing 350 companies in 50 different U. S. industries, is an important motivating force in the grand plan. The Council estimates that China will buy \$125 million worth of chemical manufacturing equipment, \$85 million in machinery for electrical products, \$180 million to support a steel industry, \$24 million to make machine tools, and \$160 million for pipe lines and coal mines.

To convert industries in Manchuria and Formosa to peacetime output will cost \$200 million; transportation and communication equipment an additional \$840 million. This involves transport by rail, water, air and highway, including improvement of 15,000 miles of roads and completing of 6,000 miles of new highways within two years.

In its reconstruction China starts from scratch and so can avoid the errors and pitfalls of the pioneer. Principal Chinese exports, which it is hoped will cover a large part of its industrialization bills within two years, are tung oil, tungsten, tin, silk, embroidery, tea, furs, hides and skins, hog bristles and sausage casings.

### Chinese Have All Media For Modern Advertising

China, rich in symbols, is an advertising man's paradise. A. Viola Smith, Washington representative of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry told the Export Advertisers' Association recently.

Miss Smith said that China, within the past two decades, had gone in liberally for modern forms of advertising, and that American advertisers would find their accustomed media available to carry the message of their products to the Chinese. Newspapers, magazines, posters, calendars, outdoor billboards, radio, loud speakers mounted on motor trucks, motion pictures, brass bands, electric signs and neon lights, street car, bus and railway placards are all used.



## Mme. Chiang Gives Praise To Friends Ambulance Unit

Praise and appreciation for the services of the China Convoy of the Friends Ambulance Unit during the past five years is expressed by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in a letter to Colin W. Bell, chairman of the convoy.

Mme. Chiang said: "In spite of ever present danger of death or mutilation, members of the China Convoy have carried out their work of mercy wherever our armies have reached with a courage and forgetfulness of self that has added lustre to the shining reputation the Friends have gained in Europe in the successive world wars."

Replying to Mr. Bell's request for her opinion of the plan of sending Quakers and holders of similar views to Japan to undertake humanitarian work, Mme. Chiang said:

"I am glad to endorse such a project. I have repeatedly voiced my opinion during these war years that, terrible as the crimes against the Chinese people committed in China by the invader had been, we should not seek for vengeance. While we demanded that Justice should be done and proved offenders punished, we harbored no ill-will against the Japanese people and were prepared when the echoes of war had died away to dwell in peace and amity with them as our near neighbors."

## Vast Reconstruction Tasks

(Continued from page 1)

ness on it, while the Hangchow campus has been returned to its owners after being occupied for three years.

The campuses of Fukien Christian University and Hwa Nan College were the first to be cleared of the Japanese when they evacuated Foochow some time before their final surrender in Tokyo. Both of these colleges are in the process of returning now.

Lingnan campus, too, was one of earliest to be reclaimed. President Lee after almost seven years absence returned to the Canton campus on September 15th.

All the home campuses have been or are in the process of being reclaimed, but they are not the well cared for college plants which they were before Pearl Harbor. For all of them the story of looting and destruction is the same. In some the radiators were stolen or have burst from lack of care. Scientific apparatus is almost all gone. On most of the campuses tables and desks and chairs are gone, while in some cases metal work has been stripped off and even doors and windows removed. It will cost millions to replace and repair these plants. Even most of the equipment that was taken to the interior or was there before the war is now worn out.

### Moving Jobs Are Tough

Then the colleges face the problem of moving hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles back from their refugee homes. One of the universities estimates that it will take one bus load a day seventy days to move its faculty with their families from Chengtu to Chungking. Then they will have to go by boat down river to Nanking. The moving job is going to be plenty tough.

The economic problems created by the runaway inflation, the weariness of years of war



RESOURCEFUL DRIVERS OF A FRIENDS AMBULANCE take time out to clean oil filter bags.

and strain, the impoverishment of faculties and students, make the problem of relief a pressing one.

This group of institutions form one of the key segments in higher education in China. Education is the most important single factor in the reconstruction of China as a whole. These institutions, along with the government schools, are going to produce the men and women who will solve China's problems and build her into a strong, free, democratic nation. They need help now as they fight inflation, as they seek to restore their economic position reconstruct their plants and develop new programs to serve China and the world.

Shanghai, China's commercial and industrial capital, is situated on the left bank of the Whangpoo River, 12 miles above its mouth at Woosung.

## China's War Minister Thanks ABMAC for Aid

The directors of ABMAC have received a letter of gratitude from China's Minister of War, General Chen Ch'eng, which states:

"We remember how, during eight long years, you have helped us with materials and personnel for the care and treatment of our wounded soldiers. Your assistance has been of the greatest value to us. On behalf of our army and wounded veterans, I offer you our warmest greetings and heartfelt thanks. Although the war is over there remains the great task of demobilization and reconversion for the purposes of peace, needing our whole and unrelenting efforts. We hope you will continue to give us assistance with the same undiminished zeal and sympathy you have always so nobly shown."



THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC. will observe its 34th birthday in March. Here the Camp Fire Girls of Portland, Oregon, execute a Chinese folk dance in costumes of their own making. Note the "dragon" in the background awaiting his entrance cue.

Member Agency National War Fund

## Mrs. Raspa Takes Over Post Held by Mrs. Read

Mrs. Katherine Henderson Read, who has served UCR admirably for the past two years as executive secretary of Philadelphia headquarters, has resigned. She will be succeeded by Mrs. Nicholas Raspa, who has worked as a volunteer for the past year.

Mrs. Read will go to China with her husband, Dr. Bernard Read, who returned here a few months ago after having been a Japanese prisoner for three and one-half years. They spent many years in medical research in China prior to the war.

With her resignation, Mrs. Read sent a summary of recent activities in Philadelphia. On Chinese New Year, the committee held a tea for local Chinese students, making it possible for them to meet new friends. The circulation of exhibits and free lecture service to schools have resulted in voluntary donations to UCR. Chinese arts and crafts loaned by Old China Hands are currently being shown at the Free Library of Philadelphia. Prof. Wang Chi-yuan recently gave a lecture-demonstration of Chinese art water-colors.

Mrs. Read also noted that "we still have requests for UCR Christmas cards from people eager to be supplied for next Christmas and from others who are making a collection of UCR cards because 'they are so lovely'."

## Handsome China Cards on Sale

The Merchandise Department at national UCR headquarters has in stock attractive post cards, convenient for hasty messages, which sell at five cents each. A handsome "birds and flowers" design in color, adapted from a Ming Dynasty Chinese painting, adorns the top of the message side of the white card. The cards are also popular as book markers.

The Outer Mongolian delegation has reached an agreement with the Central Chinese Government to establish diplomatic relations.

## News Presents Guide to Pronunciation of Those Difficult Chinese Names

(Herewith we present a guide to pronunciation of Chinese words and names. Our guide is based on the *Wade-Giles system*)

*Chiang Kai-shek* (Jeeahng Ky shek)—President of China.

*Chiang Soong Mei-ling* (Jeeahng Soong May-ling)—First Lady of China.

*Mao Tse-tung* (Mou Zuh Doong)—Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

*Chou En-lai* (Joh Un ly)—Official negotiator of the Communist Party.

*Chu Teh* (Joo Duh)—Commander-in-chief of the Communist Army.

*Teng Yin-chao* (Duhng Yin chow)—Wife of Chou En-lai and Communist Party Delegate to the Political Consultation Conference.

*Chengtu* (Chung-doo)

*Peiping* (Bay-ping)

OU is pronounced OH as in SOUL

AO is pronounced OW as in HOW

E is pronounced UH as in US

*Yenan* (Yuh-nahn)

*Changsha* (Chang-shah)

K is pronounced G as in GAY

T is pronounced D as in DAY

In Chinese the last name is written first. However, some Chinese Anglicize their names, using the last name last—i.e., Sung Tse-ven is written T. V. Soong. (In general, the hyphenated name denotes the Chinese first name—thus, President Chiang Kai-shek would be addressed as President Chiang.) This custom of writing the last name first is a practical one, and not unusual in our own country. Americans use this system in all official directories, in telephone books and other properly alphabetized reference books.

Americans are often confused when they find Chinese referred to by more than one name. It is a fact that most Chinese are known by several different names. Chinese children are usually given a "milk" name, which may be changed when they reach maturity if they wish. If a Chinese becomes prominent he usually adopts an "official" name. As a boy Chiang Kai-shek was called "Jui-tai" but when he reached adolescence he chose the name "Kai-shek." His official name, which he adopted when he became prominent, is "Chiang Chung-cheng," and it is this name he affixes to government papers and official proclamations.

(There are some Chinese sounds which are impossible to transliterate accurately and therefore this guide cannot pretend to be all-inclusive.)

## Books

CHINA IN THE SUN. By Randall Gould. Doubleday—\$3.50

"China," Randall Gould says in his new book, "has been in process of revolution for a third of a century. The troubles between the Chungking government and the Communists are merely another chapter in a long history."

Mr. Gould was in China when the Communists first emerged as a force, in alliance with Chiang Kai-shek, in Canton in 1925; he remembers the imprisonment of China's Generalissimo in Sian not as a circus incident but as a revelation of, and provocation to, China's essential unity; he knows the stages of cooperation against Japan and of mutual name-calling which have since befogged the Asiatic air.

To Mr. Gould, "China makes sense." The book is chatty, highly personal, but intimately informed. Mr. Gould, who first went to China as a United Press correspondent twenty years ago, gives his own version of the stories about Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang, about "General One-Arm Sutton," about Advisor Donald and many other personalities.

Mr. Gould is back in China now, having resumed editorship of "The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury," an occupation which the Japanese temporarily interrupted in 1941.

## Translate Powell Book

J. B. Powell's "My Twenty-Five Years in China," reviewed in the November 1945 "News" is being translated into Chinese by the eight Chinese students in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Mr. Powell's alma mater, according to Raymond Wu, chairman of the Chinese Student Association of the university.

The translation will be published in China and a preface by Mr. Powell will be included.

Foreign firms already registered with their respective governments and actually doing business in their own countries will be allowed to establish branch offices in China, while foreign firms which do not do actual business in their own countries will have to apply for registration in China according to the Chinese law.

One of the most important industries of China is silk culture. It has flourished 4,000 years.



SCHOOL IS IN SESSION for these little refugee children, even though they will soon take to the road again with their parents. This is one of a number of refugee camps provided by the Church Committee.



# NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 5, NO. 3

Member Agency of National War Fund

MARCH, 1946



**FAMINE CHOOSES NO FAVORITES**, and young and old are menaced by death from starvation in the provinces of Honan and Hunan.

## Famine Stalks Former Rice Bowl As Returning Refugees Swell Relief Job

Famine of appalling proportions faces the people of two great provinces, Honan and Hunan, with millions of war's survivors menaced by death from starvation and thousands of returning refugees adding to the critical situation.

Chief cause of the threatening famine has been the great reduction in crops in Hunan, known as China's "Rice Bowl." After the Japanese penetrated Hunan, the land lay idle in 1944 and 1945 and in this fertile province the harvest was less than 10 per cent of normal. In Honan, which even in peace time must import food, an unharvested wheat crop, a plague of locusts and a drought have increased hardships.

A touching picture of China's crisis is portrayed by Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy director general of supply for UNRRA. Reporting at a meeting of the Far East Committee in Washington, Mr. Hendrickson said:

"... this happens to be the first experience I have had where I have seen people actual-

ly dying from starvation. I have seen persons before in various stages of hunger and malnutrition, but in China I saw actual dying, in all stages from death itself to cases where death was only a matter of a few hours away. These gruesome scenes were available to one's sight without any particular hunting around, and in very substantial numbers. And this was at a season of the year almost immediately after the harvest. If we find that situation now, what are we likely to find some months hence with the harvest three or four months behind, and with the next harvest some months off?"

(Continued on page 7)

## Dr. Hume Wins Award For Book on His Career

Dr. Edward H. Hume, member of UCR's Program Committee and board member of ABMAC, is the winner of the \$3,500 award offered by the W. W. Norton publishing house for the best book on medicine and the medical profession written for the layman in 1945-46. Dr. Hume's book, "Doctors East, Doctors West: An American Physician's Life in China," will be published May 3rd.

Dr. Hume, now Director of the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work in New



**DR. HUME**

York City, was born in India and educated in the United States where he received his B.A. at Yale and his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins. After studying tropical medicine in Liverpool and Bombay, he began his long career in China early in this century. He assisted in the founding and development of the Medical School of Yale-in-China of which he was Dean from 1914 to 1923, when he became President of the Colleges of Yale-in-China.

In 1927 he resigned, after expressing the hope that a Chinese would be chosen as his successor. Returning to America he became Director of the New York Post Graduate Medical School, now known as the Post Graduate Medical School of Columbia University.

In 1934 he returned to China as visiting professor at the National Medical College of Shanghai.

## President Truman Praises Principles Of Sun Yat-sen on Death Anniversary

Marking the 21st anniversary of the death of Sun Yat-sen on March 12, President Truman extolled the principles of the great Chinese leader and statesman in a telegram received at a luncheon sponsored by the Sun Yat-sen Group in New York City on the anniversary date. He said:

"It is due in large measure to Dr. Sun's unceasing efforts that China has been able to emerge from a long and heroic war against aggression and that China now stands on the threshold of an era of unparalleled development."

The President went on to predict that with Dr. Sun's devotion as inspiration and his principles as a guide, "the Chinese people will go forward to consummate their late leader's goal of a new, independent, democratic and prosperous China which will take a foremost place in the family of nations."

Speakers at the luncheon were Dr. C. L. Hsia, member of the Legislative Yuan and director of the Chinese News Service, and Dr. Maurice William, secretary general of the Sun Yat-sen Group. Guest of honor was Mme. Sun Fo, daughter-in-law of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mme. Sun was chairman of a relief committee in Hong Kong just before Pearl Harbor, and is shortly returning to China.

It was Dr. Sun's tireless devotion to a cause which resulted in the founding of the Republic of China in 1911. He dedicated his life to freeing China from the corrupt Manchu conquerors. He traveled the world over, making what was virtually a house-to-house canvass of Chinese overseas. Wherever he found his countrymen he won converts and contributions to the cause of China's freedom.

Sun Yat-sen became first provisional president of the Republic in January, 1912. In 1925 in Peking, while seeking to achieve unity among rival political factions, he died of cancer at the age of 59.

## China Demands Art Looted by Japs Over Half Century

China will demand the art treasures taken by Japan in the past 50 years, according to Ma Heng, director of the Peiping Palace Museum. The famous Palace Museum collection is largely safe and intact in Chinese hands, but private collections suffered more heavily.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, commander of the Japanese Army in Central China at the time of the rape of Nanking, is said to be largely responsible for the major looting. He had a passion for old, beautiful and valuable Chinese art objects, it is reported. From a catalogue of an exhibit in Soochow, for example, he made his choices and sent subordinates to track them down. Most of these articles were in private collections and the owners could do nothing but give them to him.

The Kiangsu-Anhui area, bounded on the north by the Lunghai Railway, the south by the Yangtze River, the west by Tientsin-Pukow Railway and on the east by the Yellow Sea, has numerous canals, salt fields, and dense population. There are over 160 towns in this region, with over 10,000 population.



DR. SUN

## Continued Aid to North China Urged by Mme. Sun Yat-sen

Although virtually cut off from the outside world during the war, the guerrilla areas of North China achieved wonders in the treatment of wounded fighters and stricken civilians, according to a message recently received by China Aid Council from Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

Mme. Sun expressed gratitude to the friends who helped maintain medical and relief work through the war years. In a plea for a continuance of this aid, she said:

"We ask for continued and increased aid now that the obstacles to a freer flow of help from abroad have been removed. The zeal to widen our medical horizons remains undiminished. Today the use of penicillin is being developed at the International Peace Hospitals, while mobile health units are carrying the lessons of sanitation, vaccination and improved maternity care to remote parts of China.

"The time has come when all energies can be centered on a rewarding program of public health for civilians. Help us strengthen our medical schools and drug factories. Help us take medicine to the people."

Be forgetful of favours given; be mindful of blessings received.

(Chinese proverb)

Member Agency National War Fund

## News Highlights

Tremendous international significance attaches to two recent news developments in China.

Most sensational was the discovery that Russia had "liberated" a vast wealth of Japanese industrial installations in Manchuria, which, as the Chinese and United States government notes promptly pointed out, was in flagrant violation of all existing pacts and understandings among the recent allies. . .

More significant historically was the outline for China's "Magna Carta" proposed in resolutions for a democratic China adopted by all factions in the Political Consultation Conference (please note comments by the New York Herald Tribune printed elsewhere in this issue). . .

Steps to relieve economic stress now under way were listed by Premier T. V. Soong. They are: effort toward balancing national budget; increasing supplies of goods; restoring communications and transportation; and resumption of foreign trade. . .

The new Chinese-French treaty covering withdrawal of Chinese troops from Indo-China provides for the end of French extraterritorial rights in China and returns ownership of the Kunming-Hokow railway to China. . .

Strangest of recent stories is a report that American fliers who survived crashes along the Chinese-Tibetan border have been enslaved by savage tribesmen. A United States Army team took off on a 1000-mile trip into the wild mountain country of the upper Yangtze to investigate this report and to seek the remains of American airmen missing in flights over "the Hump". . .

The tables of history are turned as migration proceeds for the three million Japanese who settled in occupied China to carry out the program of enslavement and exploitation. They will return as paupers to a pauperized Japan. One hundred Liberty ships and one hundred LST craft have been loaned to China for the migration, which is moving 20 thousand persons a month out of Shanghai alone. . .

General Li Lieh-chun, pioneer revolutionary comrade of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and one of the founders of the Republic of China, died recently in Chungking. . .

Donald of China (William H.), the New Zealand-born journalist who became the trusted advisor of modern China's great leaders, is ill in Hawaii. He hopes to return to China and contribute what he can to build a new era of peace and progress. . .

Fifty divisions of National Government troops and ten divisions of Communist troops under the supreme command of President Chiang will compose the peace-time standing national army, according to agreement of government and communist negotiators. This further calls for numerical reduction to 1,512,000 men early in 1947 and to 840,000 in 18 months.

## LINGNAN DAMAGES

Estimates of damage done to Lingnan University, Canton, amount to a minimum of US\$800,000, according to reports recently received at the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges.





(Photo by Church Committee)

### The Pictures Tell the Story

A glance at the chubby youngsters (in photo at right) can leave no doubt that these are some of China's more fortunate children. They have been saved from the life-mangling tentacles of War. They are obviously happy, well-fed, warmly clothed, and have received excellent hygienic and nutritional care.

BUT, contrast these children with the pitiful little unfortunates above. Here we find abandoned waifs—the living among the dead. Proper care provided in a secure refuge will soon restore the bloom of health to the survivors. They will have opportunity to develop in a happy environment. These hopes for China's future are one of the first considerations of United China Relief.



### Dr. William Malcolm Dies

Dr. William Malcolm, former Presbyterian medical missionary in China and father-in-law of C. V. Starr, UCR board member, died February 19 at his home in New York City after a short illness. He was 85 years old.

Born in Galt, Ontario, in 1861, he was graduated from Galt Collegiate Institute and Knox College, Toronto University. He obtained his medical degree from New York University.

Dr. Malcolm first went to China in 1892 where he served as a medical missionary in Honan Province until the Boxer Rebellion. From 1917 until 1938 he was port doctor at Chefoo. In 1938 he became associate medical director of the Asia Life Insurance Co. and

the U. S. Life Insurance Co. He was repatriated to this country on the Gripsholm in 1943.

### Merchandise Sales Help China

During 1945 the Merchandise Division of United China Relief had sales totaling \$116,481.81. The operating profit, slightly higher than in any preceding year, was all used for relief in China. Christmas cards and writing paper accounted for three-fifths of the total sales; other large items were tea, books, table mats, playing cards, pencils, matches, and "Ting Wing," a child's cut-out book published by UCR. Orders may be addressed to United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

### BOSTON WOMEN COLLECT BOOKS

Stirred by Dr. Hu Shih's report of the tremendous loss of valuable books from Chinese university libraries, a group of Boston women have organized a Book Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger to collect and send books to China. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur N. Holcombe, President of the Chinese-American Women's Division of UCR.

The Yunnan Provincial government is naming the Kunming airfield for Maj. General Claire L. Chennault, former commander of the Flying Tigers and later of the U.S. 14th Air Force, and erecting a monument there in recognition of his services to China.

## Cooperative Leaders Arrive To Visit U.S. and Canada

The importance of support for the industrial cooperatives in helping to build a sound peace-time economy for China was stressed in an interview by Mr. Kuang-mien Lu on his recent arrival in the United States. Mr. Lu was one of the original group that planned the industrial cooperative movement and personally organized the first cooperative in Paochi, Shensi, in 1938.

Mr. Lu pointed out that "the industrial cooperatives can help China avoid innumerable miseries and conflicts that were part of the industrialization of the western world," and that industrialization in China will help the people to raise their standard of living and enable them to create a demand for the many things America can supply. He said that at present the ordinary people in China cannot afford to buy even the cheapest of foreign-made products. "Prosperity in China," he emphasized, "means prosperity for people in other countries of the world."

Mr. Lu has served as General Secretary of the Northwest Regional Headquarters cooperative organization and promotion work since he first went into that area in 1938 and is in the



KUANG-MIEN LU

United States after a visit to European cooperatives. He investigated industrial cooperatives in England and Denmark, but reports that "in no place have they done anything on such a scale as it is being done by the industrial cooperatives in China."

Mrs. Shu-huan Chiang Lu, who has organized a large section of social service and women's work that supplemented and furthered the work of the cooperatives around Paochi, accompanied her husband on the trip.

Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. sponsored a dinner in New York on March 12 to honor Mr. and Mrs. Lu. The Lus plan to visit many American and Canadian cooperatives before they return to China in May.

## Flower Card for Easter



To please previous enthusiastic purchasers, the Merchandise Department of UCR is re-printing the lovely greeting card "Flowers"—adapted from a Ch'ing dynasty painting by Miss Yun Ching Yui from the Columbia University Libraries.

Against a delicate pink background are printed bouquets of spring flowers on both the front and back covers of this six by four and one-half inch card. The word "Greetings" is printed on the inside, in Chinese and English, in bright green, with ample space left for message-writing. Orders directed to the Merchandise Department of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. will be filled promptly. The cards are ten cents each or \$1.00 the dozen.

## Students Lack Vitamins

Watery cabbage and bread made partly from the ground-up bark of trees compose principal items of diet for many students in Peiping and Shanghai whose situation has just been reported by agents of UCR and the World Student Service Fund. A student employment program to enable 1200 young people to purchase additional food has been begun.

## Poem to Americans

A testimonial to Americans whose gifts have helped them complete their studies through the war period is contained in a poem sent by "recent graduates of colleges in China" to UCR. The translation of the poem follows:

War has brought us Victory  
It has given us difficulties.  
War has taught us what is love  
And what is to be loved.  
War has also taught us what is hate  
And what is to be hated.

There is an old Chinese saying,  
"In time of need, one finds true friends."  
Friends, this is a true saying.

Since 1941, you have not forgotten us,  
These, your friends from the East.  
You have given us unfailing support  
Through your encouragement and material aid.

We are the Graduates of 1945  
Without your aid, we could not speak today.

This letter is not a letter of thanks,  
Our letter of thanks will be written,  
On the first page of the history  
Of New China's Reconstruction!

## Victory Porcelains

The porcelain makers of the famous Kiangsi Province town of Chingtehchen are again to commemorate a historic event. Government orders have been placed with the artisans for bowls and vases to mark the World War II victory of China and the other United Nations. The cost will be borne by the Kiangsi Government.

Collectors vie for Chingtehchen porcelains. During the war the Japanese carried away many of the most valuable Chingtehchen items found in China.

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

**PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:** American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

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## Peace Hospital Now Has X-Ray Machine

An eye-witness account of the efficiency of the Bethune Memorial Peace Hospital in Yenan, and of the arrival of an X-ray machine is reported by an Associated Press correspondent who visited the hospital last month. He writes:

"The X-ray machine, a clean, efficient looking contraption, occupies the place of honor in the new operating building of the Bethune Memorial Peace Hospital in Yenan. The machine arrived with the first batch of medical supplies from the American, British and Canadian Red Cross, the China Aid Council and the International Relief Committee.

"Much-needed and correspondingly treated with excessive warmth, the X-ray was set up in a specially prepared wing of the building. All the needed gadgets are improvised from local products. When the X-ray was installed, a special table had to be built for the fluoroscope. Now two things are lacking to make the X-ray department complete—more fluoroscope screens, and gasoline for the dinky little motor which supplies the power. Housed in a building absurdly large for such a small affair, the engine looks lonely and terribly thirsty for the few drops of gas which the parsimonious doctors carefully feed into it.

"The operating building was opened last winter and has a large operating theatre containing four tables and a smaller one for emergencies. All are immaculate. Into it has gone a mixture of old and new. Many of the instruments are recent acquisitions. But the tables are locally made, with metal fittings wrought from Japanese railroad rails at the Yenan arsenal. The building cost US\$10,000 and is ingeniously heated by applying the kang principle to the walls. That is, instead of one wall, there are two with fires warming the space in between, giving the room a steady, constant temperature.

"During 1945 the hospital's surgical staff, working under adverse conditions, performed 900 operations, ranging from appendicitis to hernia. In the last month in the new building, the average has been 80 a week, with operating days Monday and Friday. Most of the opera-



BUILDINGS comprising the Bethune Memorial Hospital in Yenan.

tions undertaken on soldiers were for appendicitis as a preventive before they left for the front. In all cases, they had complained of appendix pains. The only other soldiers treated here were those needing repair to joints because of osteomyelitis or removal of abdominal fistulas caused by gunshot wounds.

### Tuberculosis Menace

"One of the most prevalent diseases is tuberculosis. Sanatoria have been established to care for the afflicted, but the most serious surgical cases came to the hospital. The staff feels the lack of the most modern medicines in treating this dread disease, and asks for contributions from abroad. Better living conditions, more abundant food and clothing have helped, but people in the Chinese northland still live in the most primitive circumstances, inadequately fed, clothed and heated. The threat of famine was narrowly averted only through a vigorous production program, but withdrawals from reserves have worsened this year's situation. The refugees who migrated here from other parts of China are most susceptible to T.B. The na-

tives are generally hardy, plenty of sunshine and dry cold air aiding them in the struggle.

"When the Associated Press correspondent visited the hospital there were 146 patients in the 110 cave wards. The Superintendent, Dr. Wei Yi-hsing, said that as many as 180 have been cared for at a time. I saw 30 squealing, red-faced newly-borns in the nursery. They were lying in orderly wooden compartments which looked for all the world like boxes in which chickens have their nests. To this unpracticed male eye, they all looked pudgily alike, but each wore an individualistic garment made by its mother. Some dresses carried little red stars, others were purple and varicolored.

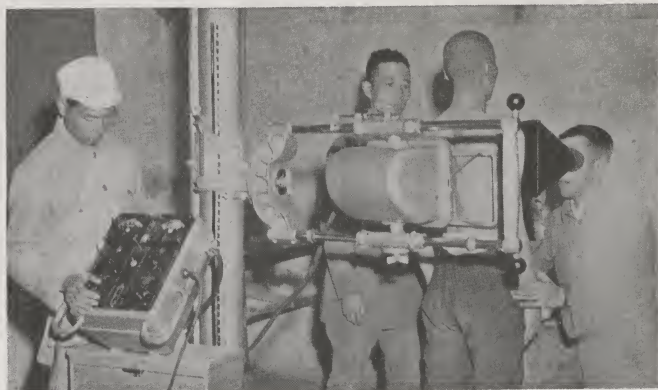
"As the correspondent shook hands with these pioneer doctors—all of whom had given up security and friends in mid-career to spend their lives in public service here—one of them said:

"We need a lot of things here. We need vaccines and printed materials. But, most of all, we need people who will bring warmth and understanding to the grave problems of China."

## Miss Smith En Route to China

In preparation for the opening up of active trade relations with China, A. Viola Smith, former Trade Commissioner and Consul in Shanghai, recently left for Shanghai where she will represent the China-America Council of Commerce and Industry. Miss Smith has spent more than 20 years in China as an official of the U. S. Commerce and State Departments and for the past two years has represented the Council in Washington.

"The China-America Council has long planned to establish headquarters in China at the earliest possible date," Lee H. Bristol, president, said. "Now that trade with China is beginning to open up and the indications are that within a few months there will be a steady flow of goods in both directions, it is important that American business firms get on-the-spot information as to current developments."



NO TIME WAS LOST in setting up new equipment in International Peace Hospital. Gasoline generator provides power for this modern machine.

## Bailie Boys Bring New Life to Gobi Hamlet With Energetic Program of Work and Play

Bailie School students in Sandan, on the edge of the Gobi Desert, studying to be technicians for the industrial cooperatives, make life as exciting as possible both for themselves and for the inhabitants of the formerly sleepy hamlet, according to letters just received at Indusco.

When the boys first trudged into Sandan a year ago, in 40° below zero weather, they found desperate poverty and a town that had been neglected for centuries. Now, inside of a year, there are notable changes, both physically and in the spirit of the people.

Spinning wheels whir in many courtyards, looms click as they mount up the yards of blankets, serge, towels and heavy woolen. Hides that in many cases used to rot for lack of equipment and money to turn them into useful products, are now being made into shoes, belts and industrial items. Good iron for the Bailie School machine shop pours from a smelter that uses local ores; Gobi desert grasses are made into paper; windowless houses will soon have their empty panes filled with glass made from local sands.

This past Christmas and New Year's the boys took a much-needed holiday. They hiked to the edge of the desert where they scared off a herd of gazelles and tried, unsuccessfully, to catch some grouse with their bare hands. Later they visited a river where huge ice floes piled on the bank and where hundreds of antelope provided thrilling chases.

On New Year's Day the boys held a traditional procession. Dressed as mountain men, girls, clowns, lions, merchants and black-sheep they beat drums, gongs and cymbals until they reached the grave of George Hogg, their former headmaster who had died of tetanus during the summer.

The boys have put lots of work into making the grave an outstanding spot in Sandan. A wide path leads to it under a beautifully-carved gateway and soon there will be a playground so George's spirit can watch over his boys as they play their games in the sunshine.



SANDAN BOY, in the one piece of felt in which he arrived at the Bailie School, poses with the local mascot.

### 600 Volunteer To Carry On George Hogg Mission

More than 600 men and women in England have answered an appeal for volunteers to take up George Hogg's work with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Hogg, author of the recent book "I See a New China," died of tetanus poisoning last summer while setting up an industrial cooperative Bailie School to train young Chinese technicians. He had worked six years with the cooperatives.

When news of his death reached England, Muriel Lester, his aunt and an internationally known peace worker, publicly asked for six technicians to carry on in George Hogg's place with the cooperatives.

She pointed out that the work would be hard, the living conditions difficult, the housing in most cases inadequate, but that the greatest tribute which could be made to George Hogg's work would be the continuation of his job by others. The 600 who responded included many men and women with good technical, scientific and educational backgrounds.

Only thirty at the time of his death, George Hogg had helped to build a new kind of school for China—the Bailie Technical Training Schools—in which young boys were being prepared for leadership in establishing small cooperative industries in China's interior.

### United China Relief Committees at Work

CITY	CHAIRMAN
Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	Robert B. Klinger
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	Mrs. Elizabeth Quereau
Detroit, Mich. ....	Glenn M. Coulter
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Johnstown, Pa. ....	L. B. Furry
Lancaster, Pa. ....	Dr. W. H. Bollman
Muncie, Ind. ....	Paul E. Norris
New Martinsville, W. Va. ....	Rev. W. E. Keenan
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Lewis N. Lukens, Jr.
Richmond, Ind. ....	Prof. J. Arthur Funston
Salinas, Cal. ....	Rev. Douglas Ewan
Ypsilanti, Mich. ....	Jack Shepherd

A Friends Ambulance Unit arrived in Yanan recently with three trucks laden with seven tons of relief and medical apparatus after a 20-day journey from Chungking.

### J. B. Powell Gives Views On Manchurian Problem

Importance to Americans of a realistic settlement of the entire problem of Manchuria is stressed by John B. Powell in a open letter to the press. The opinions of Mr. Powell, noted editor of the *China Weekly Review* and once a prisoner of the Japanese, follow in part:

To the Editor:

The Manchurian question should be settled now, and it can be settled if we really want to settle it and use intelligence and common sense. I use the word "we" advisedly, because the so-called Manchurian question has been on our doorstep for about 40 years, or since the late Willard Dickerman Straight, U. S. Consul General at Mukden, proposed (1906) the internationalization of the Manchurian railways as a means of heading off another war in that region. . .

There had already been two wars in Manchuria between China and Japan and between Russia and Japan. Straight proposed that the rival railways in Manchuria, one owned by Russia, the other by Japan, be placed under the control of a neutral commercial corporation that would not be dominated by Russia or Japan and used by them in pushing their respective spheres of national interest.

Since that time there have been four more wars directly or indirectly concerned with the Manchurian question. . . The Chinese have already taken an important step toward the settlement of the Manchurian issue by demanding the abrogation of the Far Eastern phases of the Yalta agreements, that is, concerning Manchuria, Mongolia and Korea. The Kurile and Kamchatka deals probably will have to stand, but it is difficult to understand what Roosevelt and Churchill were thinking about when they consented to the restoration of old Czarist interests in the Manchurian-Mongolian-Korean sector, after they had previously agreed at Cairo to a complete restoration of Chinese territory and the independence of Korea. . .

Few Americans realize that these territories are nearer to us geographically than any other section of the Asiatic Continent, excepting Russian Siberia. In these days of aviation, radar and the atomic bomb, these are important matters, particularly to our West coast cities.

We can bring about an equitable settlement of the Manchurian question by supporting China in her demand for a complete abrogation of these phases of the Yalta agreement and the restoration of Chinese territorial and administrative sovereignty in these regions, which have always been Chinese territory—yes, including Outer Mongolia.

We might very well make a start by inducing our Senate Foreign Relations Committee to initiate an inquiry into all phases of the Yalta agreement, particularly the bearing on that agreement of propaganda, or fifth-columnist intrigue, which has been in operation in this country for several years with the object of muddling American ideas on these questions.

JOHN B. POWELL.

New York.

Since 1941 a conservative estimate places at 22,000,000 the number of Chinese who have received aid through UCR.



## Famine Stalks Rice Bowl

(Continued from page 1)

The major problem is presented by the movement of populations. After eight years of wandering, the urgent desire of all refugees was to return home at once. The result was an influx of cold, hungry, ill and aged refugees into transportation centers.

In some areas, no transportation was available: thus, of 635 travelers, the refugee camp at Shaoyang could arrange to send only four by vehicle; the rest had to walk. Often the roads wouldn't hold all who wanted to go—and many had to be held back. Food had to be provided for them along the way; many did not have adequate foot protection, and all needed treatment for foot sores.

Three months after liberation, not only had three-fourths of its native population returned to Changsha, which was stripped and devastated by the Japanese, but adding to the city's problems group after group of refugees enter who need help.

### Homes and Farms Lost

Men who have been absent five years return to hear their relations are missing without trace. In cities like Yoyang, Hengyang, and Shaoyang, which were scenes of battle, destruction is great. Yoyang was 95 percent destroyed. One-third of the rice fields have known no cultivation in five or seven years. In Hunan nearly 1,000,000 houses were destroyed and 642,788 buffalos slaughtered.

Refugees return to find their houses are only memories; the fields lie devastated; factories are debris. Starvation, cold, sickness, unemployment haunt millions of anxious and miserable people. They cannot find ways to earn a livelihood. Before long they are helpless and starving. Aid must be extended to them as well as to refugees along the roads. So shelters and soup kitchens have been set up with UCR help wherever possible: in temples, in bus stations, in any available building. Individual stations provide medical aid, food, bathing, delousing, hair-cutting and washing facilities.

In the province of Hunan which has a population of 28,655,228, more than half the population is reported sick with malaria. It is reported that 90 percent of the people of Hengyang are ill: 70 percent suffering from malaria and 20 percent from dysentery. Over 30 percent of the sick die because of lack of medical assistance.

Medical teams have been organized to go into the countryside to give free treatment. In 15 days 8,000 persons received aid from four such teams, each team composed of two persons.

### DESTINATION NANKING

Subsides of from CN\$400,000 for government officials of the special appointment rank to CN\$250,000 for those of the delegated rank will be granted to government workers returning from Chungking to the capital at Nanking, according to measures recently approved by the Supreme National Defense Council.

Each government worker will be allowed to have three members of his family accompany him back to the capital. Children under five years of age will not be counted under this limitation.

What the ear hears is not like what the eye sees.  
(Chinese proverb)

## N. Y. Herald Tribune Praises China's Move Toward Democracy in Constitution Outline

Development of a democratic China as outlined by representatives of all factions at the Political Consultation Conference comprises "a remarkably fine job," says the New York *Herald Tribune* in a recent editorial, which said in part:

... The resolutions read as if they were written by statesmen deeply devoted to democracy ... (they) include forthright provisions for local self-government with officers as high as provincial governors directly elected by the people, and provisions for civil liberties which go far beyond anything hitherto proposed. ...

... One section on economics declared that Dr. Sun's principle of economic democracy should serve as the basis of the national economy. The state must see to it that he who tills the soil also owns it, that workers have jobs and that enterprisers have ample opportunity. ... Since China ... is a land of peasants (this) commits every political faction ... to a program of agrarian reform more radical than that practiced by the Chinese Communists whose aims have been limited in recent years to rent and interest reductions. If the policy ... is carried out the feudal agricultural pattern of China will be destroyed. ...

"(This) is of the highest consequence not

only for China but for the world ... China inevitably will become industrialized—and an industrial China without agrarian reform might be another Japan. Her manufacturers would be able to produce goods in great quantity at low cost, because of ... cheap and efficient labor, but would have no markets at home because of the poverty of the peasants. (They) would seek markets abroad, as Japan's industrialists did, and in their search might create military aggression like that of Japan.

"... it is obvious that all political and economic decisions affecting ... China have a bearing on world peace and prosperity. If the Chinese construct a democratic and prosperous nation they will benefit not only themselves but all countries."

Thirty per cent of the disrupted rails, ties and others materials scattered over North China is still useable.

## MILLIONS FACE STARVATION IN CHINA (SHADED AREA)



## How to Say It

(The News here presents another guide to pronunciation of Chinese words and names. Our guide is based on the *Wade-Giles system*.)

**Kuomintang** (Gwo-min-dong)—Nationalist Party of China.  
**Ta Kung Pao** (Da-Gung-Bow)—Chinese Nationalist Daily.  
**Paochi** (Bow-jee)—Cooperative Headquarters.  
**Anhui** (Ahn-whay)—Southeastern Province.  
**Wei-Tao-Ming** (Way-dow-ming)—Chinese Ambassador to the U. S.  
**Hu Shih** (Hoo Shuh)—President of National Peking University.

The shortest name in the world is in Chinese—**Hui** (Hu-i), the three letters of which include the family and given name.

**Manchuria vs. Manchukuo**:

When China's Northeastern Province was invaded by the Japanese in September, 1931, fol-

lowing the now-famous "Mukden Incident," the invaders set up an independent state under the name "Manchukuo." The Chinese, however, refused to recognize the Japanese conquest and during the long years of occupation continued to refer to the province as "Manchuria."

## Books

**BURMA SURGEON RETURNS.** By Dr.

Gordon S. Seagrave. Norton—\$3.00

The famous Dr. Seagrave of Burma speaks out in meeting on nationalities and personalities encountered in the last stage of his great medical mission to allied troops in Burma. Dr. Seagrave emerges as an arch enemy of sham and red tape, as a fervent admirer of the average man and woman of Burma and China, and as a man so intent on his work—the saving of human life—as to have neither time nor patience for anything threatening to interfere with its accomplishment. He writes critically of British colonial customs and officials, visiting movie stars, newspaper correspondents and photographers and all who harbor racial or religious prejudices.

A request from China for four million Scriptures is reported by the American Bible Society, which also has been asked by Dr. Kawaga and other Japanese Christian leaders to send one hundred thousand Bibles and two million five hundred thousand Testaments in the Japanese language.

## Starving Seek Coffins

### To Await Famine Death

The almost incredible story of Swatow famine victims lying down in coffins to await death is told by survivors returning to their homes in eastern Kwangtung, where starvation now menaces thousands of impoverished refugees.

The report states that: "Coffins were lined up by a charitable Buddhist organization, and the people staggered there to lie down in the coffins to await death. In that way they made certain of some sort of burial." Swatow, which even in peacetime had to import two-thirds of its rice, was over-run by Japanese who bombed many of the homes and forced residents into slave labor in other districts. Severe famine struck in 1943-1944 and today 50% of the population suffer from malnutrition.

## MAGAZINE HIGHLIGHTS

Fortune Magazine for February presents a fascinating and comprehensive view of the city of Shanghai in its current boom phase under the title "Shanghai: Re-opened Under New Management."

The article reports that Shanghai's shops, hotels and night clubs are jammed with big spenders and quotes C. V. Starr, owner of the Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury* and UCR board member, as predicting "this town is in for the biggest boom you can possibly imagine."

"All over town," the article states, "Young American airmen from the almost deserted flying fields of Chengtu and Kunming are excitedly discussing . . . how to set up agencies for washing machines, refrigerators and radios . . . officers and sailors fresh from the Pacific are whooping up DDT and bulldozers. And while all these . . . are staking out their talecloth empires, the entrepreneurs of an earlier generation are hurrying from . . . exile to breathe life back into their old enterprises . . . these are the old China Hands."

Many of Shanghai's plants are reported as shut down for want of materials; paper mills are without pulp, the Japanese seemingly having kept only the textile industry going at pre-war level in order to provide their troops with uniforms, tents and bandages.

The article deals in considerable detail with the difficulties encountered by the Shanghai Power Co., banks, newspaper publishers, merchants and manufacturers in the effort to pull Shanghai back on its economic feet. The confused currency situation is described as follows:

"Postwar China is a cross sea of currencies, churned by the tempestuous winds of speculation. Free China of the hinterlands has the Chungking CN dollar, the Yangtze Valley and South China the puppet CRB dollar, North China the puppet FRB dollar (Federal Reserve Bank of Peiping), and Manchuria the Manchurian yen. Finally there is the Formosan yen. The government is now absorbing the CRB part of the paper ocean at the rate of CRB200 to one CN. It has so far abstained from fixing a rate for the FRB, which in the Peiping sidewalk exchange has been fluctuating between four and ten to one CN. Meanwhile, wholly outside the government's exchange restrictions, both have been making their own markets in American dollars."

The work of James Y. C. Yen, founder and leader of the Chinese Mass Education Movement, is reviewed in the article "All China Is His Schoolroom," appearing in the April issue of Coronet magazine. The article says in part:

Dr. Jimmie Yen, a tireless humanitarian, has brought learning and light to millions of his people. He first taught millions of peasants and coolies how to read—and then to write. In less than a quarter of a century he has emancipated sixty million minds. His plan to bring enlightenment to China's millions began with World War I, when, as a liaison officer for Chinese laborers in France, he found they could not read or write. He built a basic Chinese language. He proposed a new literature—the language of the "Thousand Characters."



NO STREAMLINED PRAMS for these babies but they will probably reach home in good time and comfort in their baskets.



# NEWS OF CHINA

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 5, NO. 4

Member Agency of National War Fund

APRIL, 1946

## Regional Directors' Institute Meets

### Speakers Urge Broad Public Understanding of China's Importance to American People

The past and present story of UCR and an intimate preview of its immediate future were unfolded in comprehensive and dramatic fashion at the UCR Regional Directors' Institute held in New York City, April 1-12, in preparation for the expanded nationwide activities of 1946 and 1947.

Chinese and American authorities on a wide variety of pertinent subjects addressed the regional directors and UCR staff members at daily morning and afternoon sessions held under the chairmanship of Wayland D. Towner, Director of American Activities.

Facts of China's political and reconstruction problems, UNRRA's role in China, the accomplishments and plans of the various participating agencies, and phases of the plan for this year's program were exhaustively discussed in the spirit of "Helping The Chinese People Help Themselves," which promises to be the guiding spirit of our plans for 1946.

#### A Bridge of Friendship

"We have the job of building a bridge of friendship between the people of the United

States and China," the Hon. Charles Edison, National Chairman, told the Institute.

"It is far more important for us to have good relations with China than with any other country in the world, except possibly England. If we, in our work, can reach the hearts of the people of China these good relations will be durable and permanent."

C. Scott Fletcher, executive vice-chairman of the 1942 campaign, emphasized the prime necessity of enlisting community chairmen with a real sense of their great responsibility in the job ahead for 1946.

"Let us not think of ourselves as fund raisers," said Mr. Fletcher. "We are actually selling the most important commodity in the

(Continued on page 3)



Harris and Ewing

General George C. Marshall

## General Marshall Is New 1946 Honorary Chairman

General George C. Marshall is the new Honorary National Chairman of United China Relief for 1946, the Hon. Charles Edison continuing as National Chairman and Paul G. Hoffman as Honorary National Co-Chairman.

The worldwide prestige won by General Marshall, as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army during the war years, has been enhanced tremendously by his achievements in his current role as President Truman's special Ambassador to China. His close association with UCR as honorary national chairman not only gives us the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the great problems confronting China, but also insures a more commanding place for UCR in the thoughts of the Chinese people.

The notable leadership thus achieved for the crucial year of 1946 will be supported by a distinguished board of directors, which includes among its new members Major Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime Director of the Office of Strategic Services.

(Continued on page 3)



SETTING TYPE FOR THE FEATURE PAGE OF THE CHINESE JOURNAL intrigues the interest of UCR staff members touring New York's Chinese colony. L. to R., Sidney R. Bradley, Mrs. J. Howard Brinkerhoff, J. Dunnock Woolford and Wayland D. Towner.

## Experts Present Panoramic View of China And Close-up of Sino-American Activities

The many-sided picture of China today and every facet of UCR's program for 1946 were presented to the Regional Director's Institute meeting by recognized authorities in many fields, both from America and China.

One of UCR's most energetic committee chairmen of Poughkeepsie, New York, MRS. EMERSON D. FITE stressed the importance of an informed public as a basis for promoting friendship between America and China. She recommended recruiting committee members who by virtue of their daily work would be in contact with large segments of the community.

MRS. MARY G. ROEBLING, UCR chairman from Trenton, New Jersey, presented a close-up of the New Jersey October 10th celebration of 1945, illustrated with motion pictures of the principals.

DR. C. L. HSIA, director of the Chinese News Service, told how its various offices maintained a constant liaison between China and America by the use of radio, motion pictures, press releases and dissemination of background material.

DONALD HOWARD of the Russell Sage Foundation, who served as deputy director of UNRRA in China, held transportation lacks as a major impediment to administration of relief in China. He said that only 3,000 miles of railroad were in operation and that the war had cost China three-fourths of its river shipping and about nine-tenths of its coastal vessels.

TEH-PIEH FENG of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China (ABMAC) cited the need for ten times as many doctors as China has at present, plus modern equipment for the practice of medicine which is now almost totally lacking.

The thirty-year history of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China was reviewed by DR. GERALD WINFIELD, who stated that there are only 140 colleges and 76,000 students in institutions of higher learning throughout all China.

Visiting China House, the regional directors were greeted by DR. CHIH MENG, director, and entertained at tea. In his talk, Dr. Meng reviewed the story of Chinese and American friendship and said, "Today China has 10,000 graduates of American educational institutions. Should any storm threaten the peaceful relations of our two countries, remember that these 10,000 will be the first to stand up for America." MRS. HARRIET WELLINGTON acted as hostess at tea in China House.

LIU LIANG-MO, widely traveled UCR speaker, praised the accomplishments of General George C. Marshall in his mission to China and dealt with the results of the Political Consultative Council.

An eye-witness account of Chinese student demonstrations against Russia's Manchurian occupation was given by MRS. GERALDINE T. FITCH, who said that students there had not only been a barometer but also a mobilizer of public opinion. She deplored the lack of

### MAIL CALL

One hundred Chinese boys in a school on the edge of the Gobi Desert want to exchange letters with American boys and girls. Most of the lads, who are fourteen to nineteen years old, are of peasant origin and were illiterate before the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives took them into the Baile technical training school in remote Sandan. In the past few years they have learned simple English as well as Chinese; they can take a truck apart and put it together again; they can blueprint any machine and can make textiles, leather goods and a number of other vital products that China needs.

The Baile School students want to tell young Americans how they are building industry in an oasis town that never before saw electricity and they want to know about the daily lives of young people in this country. Letters are being handled through Indusco, 425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

orientation courses for thousands of American soldiers who had been assigned to service in China.

FREDERICK CHAO, educator, outlined fundamental concepts of Chinese civilization and contrasted them with western philosophies and cultures.

Appearing for the China-America Council of Commerce and Industry, EDWARD G. EICHELBERGER and ALEX TAUB described the enlistment of hundreds of American corporations under the Council's banner in their program for a fair and prosperous interchange of goods and information between America and China.

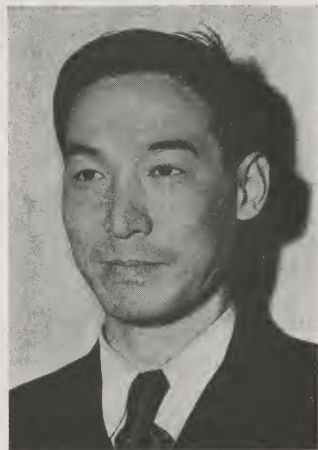
China's courage and determination in the face of mountainous adversities shone through the presentation of post war problems by DR. KIANG WEN-HAN of Union Theological Seminary.

The tremendous problems involved in medical research in China and in the rest of the world today were analyzed in layman's language by DR. T. P. FONG of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"Chinese in America, although numbering only 77,000 persons mostly confined to small income groups, sent twenty million American dollars to China for relief from 1937 to 1945," reported MRS. MARY CHU, director of liaison for UCR.

"A breakdown of the 1940 census revealed the total number of Chinese in this country as

(Continued on page 7)



Dr. P. H. Chang

### Dr. Chang Arrives To Take Up Consul-General Duties

Dr. Ping-hsun Chang, former official spokesman for the Chungking Government, and recently appointed Chinese Consul-General in New York has arrived to assume his new post.

Dr. Chang, who was very popular with the foreign correspondents covering the Chinese capital, speaks fluent English and German. "Chang is frank, courageous and helpful. He is my favorite spokesman," said Brooks Atkinson when he was in China as *New York Times* correspondent.

In an interview with the press, Dr. Chang said China needed almost everything in the way of industrial aid and equipment, but most of all she needed to build up transportation and communication so she could bring food, medicine, and education to her 400,000,000 people. And it was to the United States, he added, that China looked primarily for assistance.

As for China's internal problems, Dr. Chang declared: "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek wants peace. In order to get it, we sacrificed party control of the Government and the interests of the Kuomintang for the welfare of the country. He made many concessions. The rest hinges on the sincerity of the Communists."

Dr. Chang, who was born in Tientsin in 1902, was graduated from Nankai University there and then went to Europe for further study. He entered China's governmental service in 1932 and later became secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was made a counselor of the Executive Yuan in 1934 and retained that position until his appointment as consul-general in New York. Mrs. Chang and their four children accompanied the Consul.

Since men live not a hundred years it is vain to scheme for a thousand.

One's acquaintances may fill the empire, but one's familiar friends must be few.

(Chinese Proverbs)



## General Marshall Named

(Continued from page 1)

Cornelius V. Starr was elected to serve as national vice-chairman with Eugene E. Barnett. James G. Blaine was re-elected to the office of treasurer, Daniel P. Adams, as assistant treasurer, and John Post, as counsel.

Other new directors are:

Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., director of the National Urban League, and until recently a commander in the U. S. Navy;

John William Decker, formerly president of the Associated Board for Christian Colleges in China, and formerly foreign secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society;

Melvin J. Fox, vice-chairman of Indusco, and research director for the World Trade Foundation of America. Mr. Fox's father, the late A. Manuel Fox, was financial advisor to the Chinese Government, and the only American member of the Chinese Stabilization Board;

Sidney D. Gamble, treasurer of the Church Committee for China Relief, and author of "Peking—A Social Survey" (the first social survey of an Oriental city);

C. J. Jackson, vice-president of Time, Inc., and managing director of Time and Life International;

Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, member of the National USO Council, and on the boards of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and the National Health Council.

Arthur Upham Pope, director of the Iranian Institute and School of Asiatic Studies, vice-president of China Aid Council, and one of the original organizers of UCR;

Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus, ABMAC director, and associate dean and secretary of the Faculty of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; James G. Vail, of the American Friends Service Committee.

## Mme. Sun on Committee

One of the three Soong sisters—Mme. Sun Yat-sen—will be a member of the Kuomintang standing committee. The wife of the Chinese Republic's founder was sixth on the list of committee members elected.



Charles Edison

## General Marshall Says

"The Chinese people are engaged in an effort which I think should command the cooperation of the entire world. It is an effort almost without precedent . . . They have agreed to the basic principles for the achievement in China of political and economic advances which were centuries coming to western democracies. If we are to have peace, if the world wants peace, there are compelling reasons why China's present effort must succeed, and its success will depend in a large measure on actions of other nations . . ."

"The United States I think at the present time is best able to render material assistance to China. I feel quite certain of the sympathetic interest of the American people in China . . . the next few months are of tremendous importance to the Chinese people . . . and to the future peace of the world."

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

(excerpt from his March 16th report to the President)

## Speakers Urge Understanding

(Continued from page 1)

world today, friendship and understanding between nations and peoples."

Warning against the dangerous error of regarding China as part of "the white man's burden," President James L. McConaughy reminded his hearers that China has had only 35 years in which to set up a republican form of government and that from 1931 to 1945 progress in this gigantic task was impeded by Japanese aggression.

## Recalls Start of UCR

Recalling the difficult beginnings of UCR five years ago, B. A. Garside, vice-president and secretary, said that the great essential for success in 1946, as in 1941, was devotion to the cause of the Chinese people, regardless of political winds or the temporary popularity or unpopularity of the general subject of China.

Wayland D. Towner, Director of American Activities, called upon everyone affiliated with UCR to face the job ahead "with enthusiasm and determination born of the knowledge that the cause of the Chinese people is just and essential, and a summons to all who realize that human welfare is indivisible in the world of the present and the future."

"The American people must be reminded that they were saved from perhaps a twenty year war, if not actually invasion of our shores, by the fact that China and Russia prevented a union of Japanese and German forces in the Second World War," Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief and a UCR board member, declared.

## Dr. Lu Greets Directors

Welcoming the regional directors to New York, Dr. Hsin-yu Lu of the Chinese Consulate-General expressed the enthusiasm of the Chinese-American community for the comprehensive program UCR was presenting for 1946.

"The cause of United China Relief meets every test for legitimacy of appeal," declared Bayard Hedrick, who was director of committee services in 1941-45. "If a job *ought* to be done it can be done. I believe that if this appeal is made with all the force it is capable of mustering, there will be a truly amazing response."

"We must make our fellow citizens understand that the Chinese people are earnestly applying their facilities and faculties to help themselves first of all," Mr. Hedrick said.

"United China Relief fits perfectly into the new era mankind now enters, similar to that marking the end of the Dark Ages. Men everywhere are taking their eyes off the ground and lifting them to the hills. United China Relief lifts the vision of our own people and raises a star of hope for the people of China."



C. V. Starr



Paul G. Hoffman



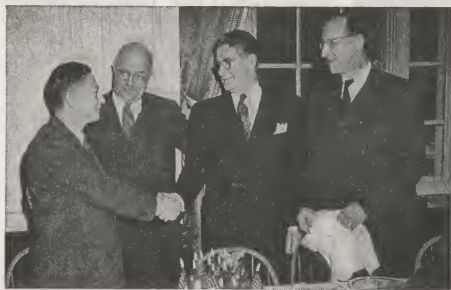
James G. Blaine



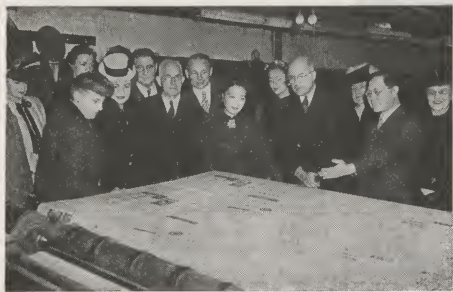
General Donovan



Eugene E. Barnett



**DIRECTORS WELCOMED TO NEW YORK** by Dr. H. Y. Lu of the Chinese Consulate-General. Above he greets Sidney R. Bradley as Wayland D. Towner and Dr. James L. McConaughy stand by.



**FORMS FOR THE CHINESE JOURNAL** are made up before the visitors from the Regional Directors Institute.



**THE FORMAL INSTITUTE PORTRAIT.** Seated: (left to right) Misses Catherine F. Calnan and Miss Catherine F. Calnan. Standing: (left to right) Messrs. France, Bradley, Musselman, McDonough, and Dr. H. Y. Lu.

## Who's Who

Wayland D. Towner, of San Antonio, Texas, became the director of the Division of American Activities in December, 1945. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Towner, a native of Montpelier, Vermont, was general manager of the United War Chest of Texas, the largest and one of the most successful units of the National War Fund. Mr. Towner brings to UCR the experience of 25 years in national and community chest fund-raising, community organization and public relations.

Sidney R. Bradley, veteran regional director, has been with UCR covering the West and Southwest since 1942. He has been assigned to Region 11 covering Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska. A graduate of Cotner College, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Bradley was connected with the Boards of Education and Church Extension of the Disciples of Christ, which have headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana. Originally from Iowa, Mr. Bradley now makes his home in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. J. Howard Brinkerhoff has the distinction of being UCR's first regional director.

She became associated with the organization in the formative days of 1941 and had as her territory Washington, D. C., Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, all of New England, and counties adjacent to New York City. Although born in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Brinkerhoff considers New York City her home, having lived here for the past twenty-five years. A graduate of the University of Illinois, she served, in a voluntary capacity, with the Board of Domestic Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Girl Scouts, the YWCA, and the Board of Education of the Greater New York Federation of Churches in New York City. Mrs. Brinkerhoff's energies will now be devoted to UCR activities in the larger cities.

Miss Josephine A. Brown has a vast knowledge of the Chinese. She first went to China in 1925 to do social work in rural areas and she was appointed secretary of the rural program of the YWCA in China, and in this capacity, for many months at a time, lived in the villages of various areas of China. In 1936 Miss Brown returned to the United States and spent the next three years in social work in rural Kentucky and Arkansas. She

returned to China in 1941, travelling 6,000 miles through free China, to make a survey of the industrial cooperatives and their relationship to rural economy. The experiences she encountered are told in "Six Thousand Miles Over the Roads of Free China" which appeared in the National Geographic Magazine, March, 1944. Before joining UCR, Miss Brown was U. S. field representative for The East-West Association. As a director for Region 2, Miss Brown will cover Connecticut, Northern New Jersey, Long Island and Westchester County in New York.

Miss Catherine F. Calnan, of Clinton, Iowa, has worked on community and special research projects in Cleveland, San Antonio and Chicago. For the past several years she was connected with the United War Chest of Texas and the Evanston, Ill., War and Community Chest. A graduate of St. Mary's School, Clinton, and Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., Miss Calnan will serve as director for Region 9 embracing Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Edward W. France has been one of UCR's regional directors for the past two years. A native of Columbus, Ohio, his territory previously included Western Pennsylvania,

## Regional Directors Vi





B. A. Garside, Miss Calnan, Mr. Towner, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, and Mrs. Graeter. Hill, Woolford, Moore and Swain. (See "Who's Who" below.)



REGIONAL DIRECTORS go to School in New York City's famous Chinese colony. Here the students study the Chinese language after having attended public school classes elsewhere.



INTRICACIES OF THE CHOPSTICK METHOD are explained to Miss Hella Bernays by Dr. C. Y. Wang as B. A. Garside, UCR vice-president, approves.

## Visit China in New York

Ohio New York and Indiana. Southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia now comprise his schedule in Region 3. Before joining UCR, Mr. France was associated with the American Red Cross, National War Fund and the Starving Children of Europe.

Mrs. Dorothy Graeter of Austin, Texas, became associated with the United War Chest of Texas when it was formed in 1943. She served as assistant general manager and later as acting general manager. Previous to this, Mrs. Graeter was director of a private social agency in San Antonio, and did a great deal of field and organization work under the Texas Emergency Relief program. As a director of Region 14, her assignment will take her to Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

William T. S. Hill came to UCR after serving as executive director of the world's largest USO club in Trinidad, B.W.I. He is the only USO member to be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for Services to American Troops overseas. Mr. Hill has been associated with the YMCA for over 30 years. An Ohioan, Mr. Hill will cover Region 6 embracing Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Laurence P. McDonough, who has been appointed director of the Greater New York drive, has been associated with campaigns for the past eighteen years. A native of New York, he was formerly executive assistant to the general manager of the city-wide American Red Cross campaign, and was loaned by the Red Cross to serve as special assistant to the director of the New York National War Fund during its recent campaign.

Kneeland S. Moore, of New York City, is one of the pioneer members of UCR having joined the organization in 1941. He was assistant to Dr. B. A. Garside until the latter part of 1942 when he joined the U. S. Army Air Force as a private. He was released by the Army, with the rank of Captain, in January, 1946, and is now director of Community Services.

Charles A. Musselman has a long YMCA record which dates back to 1914. He has been associate state secretary of Kansas, and for twenty-four years was State Secretary of Nebraska. In 1943 Mr. Musselman planned to retire with Mrs. Musselman, who is department head of Physical Education for Girls at the Omaha Technical High

School, but an invitation to work with the United War Chest of Texas proved too strong a temptation, and he again found himself in harness. Texas has won Mr. Musselman's admiration and as director of Region 13, he will cover that state.

J. Paul Swain, another of UCR's veteran regional directors, joined the organization in 1942. For the past three years, in seven-league boots, he has covered Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. His new assignment will take in Region 7 covering the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Mr. Swain has had a long career in fund-raising campaigns throughout the United States.

J. Dunnock Woolford, who has had thirteen years experience in community organization, is from Houston, Texas. As director of Region 10 his territory will include Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. A graduate of Georgetown College, Ky., he was executive director of the Tri-Cities Welfare League at Goose Creek, Texas, before joining UCR.

## Field Staff Praises New UCR Program for 1946

The regional directors, having looked and listened faithfully to the UCR program for 1946 in all its ramifications, took time out for a word of their own:

SIDNEY R. BRADLEY—"I confidently predict that long after China's relief needs are filled, UCR will still be a vital unifying force—non-sectarian, non-political and non-imperialistic—between the people of China and the people of the United States."

MRS. J. HOWARD BRINCKERHOFF—"China is the strategic spot in the Pacific area where one-half of the world's people live. It is to American interest economically, politically and socially that our two great peoples should be united in heart and purpose."

MISS JOSEPHINE BROWN—"This year's program, marking the transition from wartime to reconstruction needs in China, is the most important challenge UCR will ever face. So many values tangible and intangible depend upon us that we simply cannot fail."

MISS CATHERINE CALNAN — "If we with the help of Headquarters can get over to the American people what the Institute has taught us factually and inspirationally, our success is assured."

EDWARD W. FRANCE — "I suggest the Institute take time out to pay its tribute to the thousands of earnest and loyal men and women throughout the country whose devoted work has made UCR a living force in their communities."

MRS. DOROTHY GRAETER — "None could attend the Institute without paying tribute to the high quality of leadership and wide range of topics which were so ably presented. As the result, China has assumed new meaning and UCR high standing. It was a wonderful 10-day experience."

W. T. S. HILL—"We in America owe much to China who spent herself to the point of utter exhaustion to hold the line in Asia, allowing us the precious time to prepare. The best way I know to express our gratitude is through the program of UCR."

CHARLES A. MUSSELMAN—"I came to the Institute with some reservations regarding the importance of the UCR program. I am grateful that these reservations have been swept away and replaced by a deep conviction that we have a program of magnificent scope and vital urgency."

J. PAUL SWAIN—"It has been an invaluable experience to listen to people who know China from having lived there and who can tell the great story of UCR with intelligence and eloquence."

J. DUNNOCK WOOLFORD—"The Institute was the very next best thing to an actual tour of China."

Yellow is a favorite color for blankets manufactured by the spinning and dyeing cooperatives in North China. The reason—yellow is the simplest color to make from acid found in dud Japanese bombs scattered around the countryside.

## Dr. Wei Contrasts Means of Achieving Similar Goals

Chinese and Americans often use opposite methods to arrive at the same worthy goals, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador, recently told the China Society, citing two vivid illustrations to emphasize his point:

"Take the rowing of boats, for example," he said. "The ways we row are different. You pull backward to your goal, while we push forward. You may have the advantage of easier movement, but we can see where we are going."

In the functioning of constitutional democracy, he contrasted methods of handling political campaigns. "We know that you (America) have already well established traditions by which able men are elected. But in China we have exaggerated the virtue of modesty. If a candidate tells his people that he is better than anyone else, they will be shocked, and will certainly not vote for him. According to tradition he should tell the people that anyone else is better than he himself."

## New Location For UCR Field Office in China

The UCR field office in China, headed by Dwight W. Edwards, vice-president and field director, is now located in Shanghai, having moved from the war-time capital of Chungking. The address is:

United China Relief, Inc.  
316 Thibet Road  
Shanghai, China

The airmail postage rate is seventy-cents per half ounce. Regular mail is five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each ounce thereafter.

## UCR Agency Heads Outline Their Varied Field Activities

One of the most interesting sessions of the Institute was a seminar on UCR's participating agencies presided over by Dr. Lennig Sweet, director of the Program Division, who presented prominent spokesmen of the agencies.

The dramatic story of INDUSCO was told by Miss Ida Pruitt, executive secretary, and one of the founders of the Chinese cooperative movement.

Miss Mildred Price, executive director, described the work of China Aid Council among Chinese children and in the hospitals of the Border Regions.

ABMAC's wartime program and its ambitions for the future were detailed by Miss Helen K. Stevens, executive director of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

The Church Committee's service to "war-phans" and its plans for 1946 and 1947 were outlined by the Rev. Arnold B. Vaughn, associate director.

Dr. Gerald Winfield described the conditions under which the Christian colleges of China had labored during the war and covered the organization set-up of the Associate Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

Appearing for the American Friends Service Committee, Edward B. Peacock told how the Friends' Ambulance Unit functioned during the war years.

Tomatoes, apples and other vegetables, much like those grown in New York State, are raised in Yenan. The climate is somewhat similar to that of upper New York and the farmers think they can grow anything that is successfully grown here.

The medical profession in China is a young one: more than 92% of all doctors in 1937 were under 50 years of age and 67% were under 40.

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.  
MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.  
DIRECTORS AND HONORARY DIRECTORS

Paul G. Hoffman and General George C. Marshall, *Honorary National Chairmen*  
Charles Edison, *National Chairman*  
Eugene E. Barnett and Cornelius V. Starr, *National Vice-Chairmen*  
Mansfield Freeman, *Chairman, Program Committee*

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James G. Blaine  
Donald M. Brodie  
Pearl S. Buck  
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Edward C. Carter  
Mrs. Edward C. Carter  
Arthur V. Davis  
J. R. Decker  
William J. Donovan  
William O. Douglas  
James A. Farley  
Robert M. Field  
B. S. Fong  
Melvin J. Fox  
Sidney D. Gamble  
William Green  
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William L. Holland  
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Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze  
Mrs. Charles P. Taft  
Rt. Rev. Henry St. G. Tucker  
James V. Vail  
Alan Valentine  
Henry P. Van Dusen  
Donald D. Van Slyke  
Richard J. Walsh  
Wei Tao-ming  
Bishop Herbert Welch  
George Whitney  
Harry E. Yarnell

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Dwight W. Edwards, *Vice-Pres. & Field Dir., in China*  
James G. Blaine, *Treasurer*  
Daniel P. Adams, *Asst. Treasurer*  
Henry G. Perry, *Controller*

Douglas MacLachlan, *Asst. Controller*  
John Post, *Controller*

### DIVISION DIRECTORS

Wayland D. Towne,  
*Director of American Activities*  
Lennig Sweet, *Program Director*

**IN COOPERATION WITH:** American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Induseco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives); American-Chinese Committee of The Mass Education Movement.



## News Highlights

World attention was focused on China's tragic plight by the statement of UNRRA's Director General F. H. LaGuardia that thirty million Chinese people actually face death from starvation, and many can only be saved by energetic and immediate allotments of vast food supplies. . . .

*Strife in Manchuria between Nationalist and Communist troops of occupation was headline news through April. The world waited for General George C. Marshall to resume his role of mediator. . . .*

Strong opposition to loans from any foreign nation to the present Chinese government before its reorganization on the basis of the democratic coalition was voiced by General Chou En-lai, head of the Communist delegation in Chungking. . . .

*Sentence of death was pronounced upon Chen Kung-po, president of the Japanese puppet government in Nanking, for collaboration with the enemy. . . .*

Outlawing of strikes and lockouts in Shanghai is proposed by the new labor arbitration board of the Chinese government. . . .

*Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is reported at work on a new national anthem for the Republic of China. . . .*

Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the U. S. forces in the China theater since October, 1944, has returned to the U. S. for a sabbatical. His post has been taken over by Lieut. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem. . . .

*Apportionment of key positions in the projected coalition government of China and the question of provincial autonomy are said to be the principal stumbling blocks delaying realization of the project. . . .*

UNRRA's China office estimates that nearly 100,000 tons of surplus rice cannot be moved from Szechuan Province into famine areas because of transportation lacks. . . .

Deactivation of the U. S. Army in China is scheduled for May 1st, which would leave around 3,500 army personnel to carry on with the military advisory group under General Marshall and to serve on truce teams. U. S. Marines are also being demobilized rapidly.

## Experts Present Views

(Continued from page 2)

77,504," Mrs. Chu said. "Of this total 48,262 were native-born and 37,342 foreign-born. California, with 39,356 had the largest Chinese population; New York was second with 13,731 and Massachusetts third with 2,512."

The emancipation program of Chinese women after 4,000 years of subordination in the Chinese social scheme was outlined by MRS. LIU CHEN WEI-CHIANG, wife of Liu Liang-mo. Mrs. Liu escaped from Japanese internment in Shanghai during the war and survived an arduous cross-country journey to Chungking.

"Women of China must have an equal chance in the professions and equal ability should receive equal pay," Mrs. Liu declared. "Women will choose their own mates, contrary to the ancient teachings of marriage arranged only by the parents. And widows must be allowed to re-marry."

## Manchurians Prepare Menus For GI's Who Never Appear

An American correspondent who recently entered a tea shop in the remote city of Kaiyuan, Manchuria, was handed a menu printed in English.

Asked whether there were English-speaking people in the community, the waitress said the correspondent was the first ever to enter the shop.

"Then why," he asked, "do you have a menu in English?"

"Because," came her response, "the American Army is coming."

The entire shop personnel was downcast when told that the Americans were not coming.

## Its "Information Services"

The name of the Publicity Department has been changed to Information Services in accordance with the UCR plan of organization for 1946 of placing all public relations and information services under the American Activities Division.

The Information Services Department has already resumed many war-interrupted services and its public relations program is being expanded to give full support to UCR's accelerating community service work.

Passenger flights from Shanghai to New York in 28½ hours and in 35 hours and 45 minutes from New York to Shanghai are promised in 1947 by Northwest Airlines.

## Louis W. Davis to Direct UCR Information Services

The appointment of Louis W. Davis as Director of Information Services for United



Louis W. Davis

China Relief has been announced by Wayland D. Towner, Director of the American Activities Division.

Mr. Davis, former director of public relations for Fairchild's Ranger Aircraft Engines Division, Farmingdale, N. Y., has been engaged in advertising and public relations work for the past ten years. He entered the military

services in 1943, and served as an army correspondent and public relations man with the Army Air Forces, Army Airways Communications System (AACS), covering, among many special assignments, the rescue of eleven army men marooned at Skjoldungen, Greenland (AAF weather-communications outpost) last August and September. He was honorably discharged from the service in January, this year.

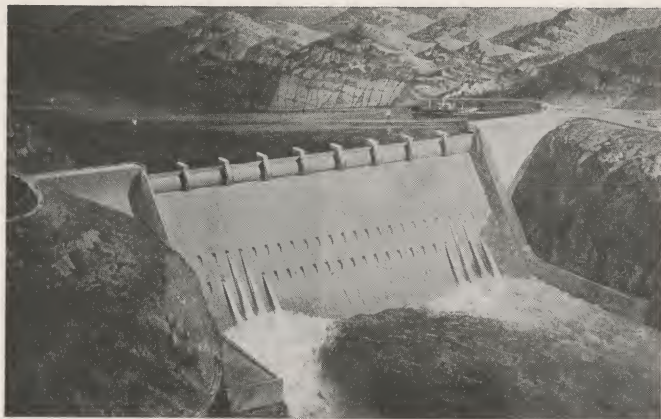
Junks and sampans are the means of transportation being used to move Nanking University from Chengtu to its home campus in Nanking.

## A Lone Crane in the Pine

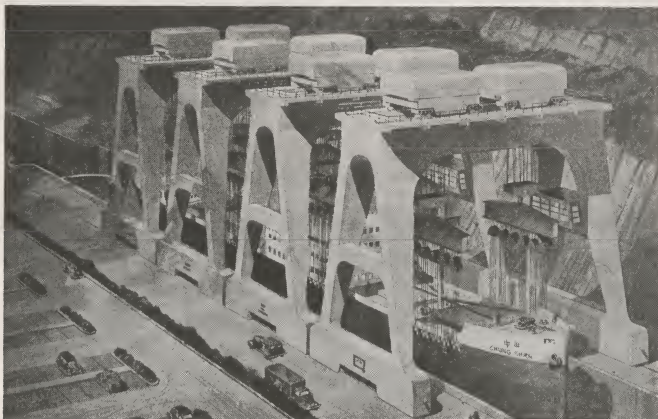


Four of the best original paintings by the well-known artist, Mme. Yee Ping Shen Hsu, have been reproduced on fine linen-like paper, simulating the texture of silk. The four subjects, enclosed in a loose-leaf portfolio, are reproduced in black against a pale yellow background and include "A Lone Crane in the Pine," shown above, "A Meditating Tiger," "A Pair of Horses Under the Green Willow Tree," and "A Hermit in the Mountain." White bor-

ders outline the yellow backgrounds of these 12 by 18 inch drawings, and make them most suitable for framing. The set may be ordered from the Merchandise Department of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. for \$2.00, postage included. In addition to many private exhibits throughout the country, Mme. Hsu's work has been shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.



THE PROPOSED DAM across the gorge of the Yangtse River at Ichang in China. It is designed to provide irrigation, flood control, navigation and power for a population larger than that of the United States.



ONE OF TWO METHODS proposed for raising ships past the Ichang Dam is the use of batteries of giant cranes, shown above, for which ships would require special reinforced construction.

(Courtesy of N. Y. Times)

## China Plans Super TVA

Despite her internal difficulties China is looking hopefully to the future. With the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, she is planning a billion-dollar development of the Yangtse River Basin, an area which supports a population larger than the United States.

If the Yangtse is eventually harnessed, the project will be far larger than our Tennessee River development. From Szechuan to the sea, the Yangtse drains 650,000 square miles, 15 times as large as the Tennessee's 44,000. Each

second it discharges 770,000 cubic feet of water, the Tennessee's minimum is 10,600. Each year it carries off more than 6 billion cubic feet of China's topsoil. Its floods bring epidemics and famines.

Key structure in the plan to harness the river is a dam at Ichang, half again as massive as Grand Coulee, the present world's largest. Plugging the deep gorge from which the river emerges upon the lowlands, it would back up the stream all the way to Chungking, 350 river miles west, and eliminate the floods that now inundate thousands of square miles. It would generate 1,000,000 kilowatts of electricity, have a lock or ship-hoist 550 feet high, and irrigate 10,000,000 acres.

Member Agency National War Fund

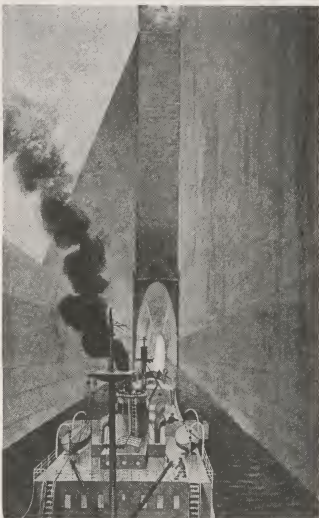
## Dr. Ryan Reports Findings of Child Care Study Tour

Dr. W. Carson Ryan, president of the Child Study Association of America and Professor of Education at the University of North Carolina, has just completed a five months' survey of child-care needs in China for the UCR Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development. He reported his findings at a luncheon meeting held in New York City under the auspices of China Aid Council and United China Relief.

While in China, Dr. Ryan worked closely with UNRRA and CNRRA and visited most of the child welfare projects. He was appalled at the high rate of infant mortality existing in China, which he attributed to the crudity of instruments used by midwives, but added that the social workers whom he encountered, although small in number, were the best he has ever seen.

Reporting on his tour of nurseries, schools and orphanages, Dr. Ryan stressed the fact that no laws for compulsory education exist in China and that not more than 25 per cent of the children are in school. He praised the "professional" job being done by the orphanages receiving aid from UCR. Noting a "good set-up for health plans," Dr. Ryan nevertheless found "at most 10,000 to 12,000 physicians" for a population roughly estimated at anywhere from 400,000,000 to 600,000,000.

It is expected that Dr. Ryan, accompanied by Mrs. Ryan, will return to China in the fall for UCR. With the information he has accumulated, he hopes to take back with him a definite plan for improving and expanding China's child-care program.



THE SECOND METHOD is by flooding this 500-foot-deep lock chamber after closing the lock gates at the mouth of the tunnel.



# NEWS OF CHINA

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

VOLUME 5, NO. 5.

Member Agency of National War Fund

MAY-JUNE, 1946

### *Five Year Report of UCR History Ready For June Release to American People*

Progress has marked the five and a half years of United China Relief in China, despite war and the resultant upheaval accompanying peace.

Since the afternoon of January 2, 1941, when Mr. Henry R. Luce and sixteen representatives of eight independent China agencies, joined in the agreement which activated United China Relief, Inc., millions of Chinese have been assisted—their lives have been preserved.

Over forty million dollars, contributed by Americans through UCR, furnished the means of assisting 22 million Chinese to successfully resist the Japs and the privation which came with the invaders. This year, less than a year after peace, eight and a half million dollars provide the ammunition needed by UCR in China to stem the onrush of famine, privation and disease.

The story of this achievement will be told to the American people during the month of June through the distribution of booklets titled, "Five Year Report," which are now rolling off the press. This report reveals the results of unselfish, persistent energy expended by all friends of UCR—by all cooperating agencies and their personnel. Without their unselfish devotion the task could not have been met. Highlights of the UCR story are as follows:

Over 4,000,000 refugees received food, shelter and clothing.

Food, shelter, clothing, medical care and training were given to 163,514 children.

More than three million civilians received life-extending medical care and thirteen mil-

lion treatments, including essential surgery, medical care and hospitalization services, were furnished to Chinese soldiers.

Refugee colleges were kept alive despite war and economic upheaval through UCR subsidies to 309,676 students and professors.

The necessary training and subsistence was

### To Our Readers

Since September 1942, *News of China* has gone each month to thousands of UCR friends throughout the country. It has served during a critical period of world history as a reporter of UCR's activities in China and America. With the war in the past, the energies of United China Relief are being directed toward the establishment of a long-range program, and it has become necessary to separate the functions of *News of China* into two specialized publications: 1) a newspaper devoted entirely to nationwide coverage of the operations of UCR community chairmen and the American Activities Division; and 2) another publication dedicated solely to the reporting and interpretation of news on China to stimulate further Chinese-American friendship and understanding. For these reasons *News of China* is being discontinued with this issue, Volume 5, number 5.

The editors wish to thank all UCR friends and chairmen, throughout the country, for the warm reception and sincere interest accorded *News of China* upon each of the 44 issues released since 1942. We shall strive to retain this trust in the new publications which are to be off the press in the near future.

given to more than 100,000 professional people assisting UCR administered programs.

Recurring cash grants aided 592,276 individuals in agriculture and industrial endeavors.

In all, more than 22 million Chinese people received direct aid from the \$40,655,711 given by the American people through UCR, and

(Continued on page 3)



*The New York Times (Shanghai Bureau)*

**YOUNG AND OLD—they need your help to give them strength to help themselves.**

### UCR Tells How Famine Victims Can Be Aided

Money gifts to purchase food in countries near China is the most effective way to help the 30,000,000 Chinese in 19 provinces who are at the point of starvation. The need for food in China is a matter of life and death. Unlike the situation in Europe, where it is a question of providing sufficient food to bring people back from grossly inadequate diets to a state of health, in China's famine area, it is a matter of preventing actual death by starvation.

Millions in Hunan province, which used to supply food to other provinces, are subsisting on grass, roots, tree bark and even clay—a fine whitish powder which adds bulk and makes the meal heavier.

The American people are responding to President Truman's appeal to "sacrifice and share our comparative plenty with suffering people . . ." by supplementing UNRRA's European shipments with packages to friends, relatives or for general distribution. Unfortunately this method is not the best solution to China's problem. The cost of repacking individual gifts may be greater than the cost of food purchased in bulk. Any expression of gratitude for an American gift is impossible by those unable to read and write, and the cost to them of a letter to America exceeds the cost of rice sufficient to feed an individual for one day.

Speedy action on the part of America can  
(Continued on page 7)



**MEDICAL TRAINING** for China's youth—an important UCR function.

## Christian Colleges Envisage Consolidation of Schools Answer to China's Urgent Needs

Plans for streamlining the work of the Christian Colleges in the solution of some of China's urgent problems, such as famine, illiteracy, and public health, were unfolded at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. The meeting was held in New York City on May 13.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, newly elected president of the Christian Colleges, and president of the Union Theological Seminary, presided at the meeting. He emphasized the necessity "for putting professional training in its proper context of serving human needs."



Dr. H. P. Van Dusen

The reorganization plan calls for the existing 13 institutions to be treated as one educational plant serving the needs of the people of China. It envisages the cooperation and consolidation of the 13 colleges and universities in nine educational centers, distributed in seven strategic areas of China. The resulting institutions would be located at Peiping and Tsinan for North China, at Shanghai for East China, at Nanking and Wuchang for Central China, at Chengtu for West China, at Canton for South China, and at Foochow for Southeast China.

Dr. Robert J. McMullen, who resigned from the presidency of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, to become Executive Secretary of the Boards said:

"The Colleges are determined to share in the national attack on hunger, and in rapidly spreading mass education among the people." He went on to say that "sickness and increased industrialization are the other two key problems in China today. These constitute the four targets at which the professional training of the colleges will be directed."



Dr. R. J. McMullen

The retiring executive secretary, Rev. Earle H. Ballou, will return to North China for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The plan, as announced, is the result of three years of study by planning groups in China, the United States and Canada, and Great Britain. Anticipating the situation in which China would find herself at the end of the war, these groups provided a blueprint of the practical steps which the colleges could take immediately to correlate their programs in working toward the national goals. The report has been accepted already by a majority of the colleges involved.

Dr. Edward H. Hume, educator and author of the prize-winning book "Doctors East, Doctors West," was the principal speaker at the dinner which coincided with his 70th birthday.

### Homeward Bound

Thousands of teachers and students of China's Christian colleges are on the move again—back to prewar campuses. Every means of transportation is being used to get students, teachers, and equipment to home sites. Even the Chinese junk and sampan have been pressed into service. An example of the transportation difficulties they must face is illustrated by train service between Hankow and Chengchow—a distance of about 300 miles. The express makes the trip in two and one-half days, but the local takes a week.



LOCATED IN FOOCHOW, the campus of Fukien Christian University will be expanded to accommodate Hwa Nan College and Fukien Theological Seminary in a coordinated educational program.



PREWAR VIEW OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS in Canton, the only Christian center of higher education in South China, which is again operating on a full time basis.

Member Agency National War Fund

### News Highlights

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while visiting Nanking on an inspection trip, declared that the American Army's sole aim in China was "To promote the growth of friendship," which he said, "is the basis of all peaceful international relations."

President and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek officially returned to the Chinese capitol of Nanking early in May, and one of their first acts was to visit the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

J. B. Powell, newspaper editor, called for a return to the traditional American policy of the Open Door in China in a statement on the Manchuria situation. He charged that the Open Door policy has been abandoned in Manchuria and that World War II began in Manchuria, the "only territory China has for the migration of her vast surplus population. Politically, economically and strategically Manchuria is the key of the future of China and the future peace of the Far East."

The United States may turn over a large surplus of LSM craft to China for transportation of rice in the Yangtze River from Szechwan Province to Central China and other points beyond and for sending supplies upriver to the interior.

A plan to fly relief supplies to needy areas in China with an airline headed by Gen. Claire Chennault, is under consideration.

The UNRRA Far Eastern Regional Committee will meet in Nanking on June 7. The nations represented will be Australia, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russia, Britain, the United States and China.

In commenting on his recent tour of twenty-five countries in Europe and Asia, former President Herbert Hoover told reporters, "Except for China, there is no mass starvation in the world so far, but it is getting difficult. There is a great deal of mass starvation in China . . . and I doubt if any one of the famine areas has anything like a month's supply ahead."



## Co Tui Outlines Plan For Medical Progress

Recommendations for China's medical rehabilitation through a series of five-year courses in model medical centers, to be established in north and south China, and Shanghai, were discussed by Dr. Frank Co Tui upon his arrival in the U. S. after a two months' survey of China's needs.

Dr. Co Tui, head of the Laboratory of Experimental Surgery of the New York University School of Medicine, went to China at the invitation of the Chinese government. While there he set up a plant for the production of pyrogen-free fluids for intravenous infusions to be used in conjunction with the Chinese blood bank. He introduced his new and successful treatment of peptic ulcers, and the use of pre-digested proteins in cases of malnutrition. Finally, he visited officials and educators in Shanghai, Chungking, and Peiping and made a survey of China's medical situation.

### Need for Trained Personnel

"With only 10,000 doctors to care for China's millions, the great need is for trained doctors, nurses, dentists, and technicians," Dr. Co Tui said. "If the plan for training medical students in model centers goes through, in thirty years China will have one doctor for every three thousand persons."

Dr. Co Tui also pointed out that China could be built into a medically sound nation over a thirty-year period with American assistance. He expressed the hope that American medical college and university professors might teach in Chinese schools while on sabbatical leave. He also hopes that it will be possible for some Chinese personnel to be trained in the United States.

Immediate plans, sponsored by the government and with the aid of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, of which he is vice president, call for medical centers patterned after those in the United States. The first model unit, the Shanghai Medical Center, is now being set up in Kiangnan, a suburb of Shanghai. It is hoped that sufficient courses can be started to take care of students enrolling this fall.

Dr. Co Tui was one of the founders of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China which, in cooperation with UCR, has sent more than 10 million dollars in funds and medical supplies to China.

Born in China, reared and educated in the Philippines, and given additional medical training in Chicago, Dr. Co Tui has been associated in the field of surgical research with New York University since 1929. His treatment of ulcers through the use of amino-acids, or pre-digested proteins, has been most promising since its inauguration last year.

The first issue of THE CHINA MAGAZINE, formerly called CHINA AT WAR, made its first appearance during April. A monthly publication of the Chinese News Service, the new magazine, like its wartime predecessor, tells the story of China, the country and the people to the English-speaking world. Subscription to THE CHINA MAGAZINE is \$1.50 a year (single copy 15 cents) and should be sent to 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 3500, New York 20, New York.



Dr. Frank Co Tui

## Chemist to Experiment

Dr. Robert R. Williams, distinguished chemist and a collaborator in the isolation of Vitamin B-1, is on his way to China to set up a process of enriching rice with B-1 in order to wipe out beri-beri, a nutritional disease prevalent in the Orient. Dr. Williams says if the experiment is successful, beri-beri, a major cause of infant mortality in the Far East, will be eradicated. The fortified rice project is being set up under the auspices of ABMAC.

## Chinese Music

The demand for Chinese music, with simple English texts and easy-to-play music, is growing, and the merchandise department of UCR is increasing its collection. In addition to the folk-songs and fighting songs contained in the book "China Sings," the "Yellow River Cantata" for soloists, chorus, narrator and piano is now available at \$1.00 per copy. The forty-eight page choral work was written by Hsu Hsing-hai, who at the time of his death in 1945 at the age of 37, was already known as one of China's foremost composers.



TEACHING CHINESE self-supporting trades, through industrial cooperatives, is one of UCR's major aims.

Member Agency National War Fund

## Five Year Report

(Continued from page 1)

later through the National War Fund, from January 1941 through 1945.

The "Five Year Report" cites reasons which brought about the formation of United China Relief. Significantly, it recognizes the intense effort applied by prominent Americans in the interest of China and UCR, such as Wendell L. Willkie, who spearheaded the nationwide drive for funds in 1942. It sets forth the relationship of United China Relief to the National War Fund, through which substantial portions of the yearly funds were received. The missions of UCR and UNRRA are set forth in the closing paragraphs of the booklet.

### The UCR Task in '46

A statement, issued in connection with the release of the report, by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president, paid tribute to "all those friends of China who are responsible for this outstanding accomplishment." He added:

"The last five years have tested the concept of philanthropy as applied by UCR in China. The results have brought a remarkable measure of success—all can take just pride in being a part of it. But our efforts must be doubled and redoubled, this year, and in the years to come, until China, strong in health, spirit and unity can go forward with us, arm in arm, to work for peace and harmony throughout the world."

In 1946, the program has been reorganized to meet the peace and to combat the inevitable forces of destruction and privation which follow war. It is estimated that the budget of \$8,500,000, by December 31st this year, will have aided more than five million people. Every effort is being put forth to increase UCR's famine relief program without endangering the benefits to be derived from the other vital services being rendered. These services help materially in restricting the spread of the food crisis.

Dr. McConaughy also reported that 1,212,700 pieces of Army clothing and six tons of articles contributed by Americans, now being distributed in China, will fortify more than 300,000 Chinese against the bitter winter in the offing.



Pictorial Review of *News of China* 1942-1946





1—Uncertain funds were a contributing factor in keeping these little children safe and sound during the war. 2—Chinese in remote villages welcome use of inoculation in fighting cholera. 3—A little Chinese war orphan receiving a kiss from the late Wendell L. Willkie, when he stopped at Chungking on his trip around the world. 4—Charles Edison (center) receiving the congratulations of Henry R. Luce and UNRRA's Dr. T. F. Tsang, when he was elected UCR chairman in 1944. 5—Medical aid for civilians was administered despite the war. 6—Y-J Day celebration in New York City's Chinese community. 7—With primitive equipment, the industrial cooperatives did their share during the war. 8—Friends Ambulance Units resorted to charcoal to keep their trucks rolling when China's pipeline was broken. 9—Destitute refugees who escaped the Japanese offensive in Kweilin in late 1944. 10—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek with Speaker Rayburn just before her famous speech in Congress in 1943. 11—China's leader—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. 12—Dr. James L. McConaughy who became president of UCR in 1942. 13—Paul G. Hoffman, long associated with UCR, who is honorary co-chairman with General George C. Marshall for 1946. 14—Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's first president, directs nursery schools and the medical program for the International Peace Hospital, aided by UCR funds.

## Ida Pruitt China-Bound to Make Survey of Co-ops

En route to China, where she was born and spent the greater part of her life, is Ida Pruitt, author and executive secretary of INDUSCO, Inc. While waiting to board the S.S. Rattler in New York City, Miss Pruitt outlined her plans. She hopes to reach Shanghai the early part of June, and will spend from six to nine months on an inspection trip of the industrial cooperatives.

First on her itinerary is a visit to the Baile School, located in the little oasis town of Sandan, Kansu on the edge of the Gobi desert, where young boys are schooled in industrial trades. From there she will come down the Kansu Panhandle to Lanchow and Paochi, and then work her way to the southeast to view the rehabilitation program of the cooperatives. Later, Miss Pruitt expects to attend the annual meeting of the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Productive Relief Fund.

Enthusiastic about visiting her homeland, Miss Pruitt said "the Industrial Cooperatives plan offers one of the best ways to integrate agricultural and industrial projects in order to give the people a good life in the villages they know and love."

### Miss Mildred Price of CAC Arrives in China

A conference with Mme. Sun Yat-sen is one of the missions Miss Mildred Price, executive secretary of China Aid Council, hopes to accomplish while in China. They will discuss future plans for the nursery schools and the medical program for the International Peace Hospitals, under Mme. Sun's direction, which receive aid from CAC. Miss Price reached Shanghai the latter part of May, and will meet with child care and nutritional experts during her four months' stay.

### Recent Arrivals from China

Development of eight basic crops in China—rice, wheat, soybeans, millet, corn, etc., consumed twenty years of arduous research on the part of Dr. Chang Chi-wen, a leader in China's rural reconstruction movement, who has just arrived in this country.

Since 1935, Dr. Chang has been Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. While in the United States, his itinerary will include visits to as many agricultural colleges as time permits. He expects to take back to China important scientific data uncovered in America during the war years when educational circles in China were virtually cut off from the world.

Dr. John Perry of Boston, Massachusetts, who recently returned to the United States, was head of a medical Friends Ambulance Unit team, coordinating the work of the team and working as a doctor and surgeon as well. He operated a field hospital during the Salween campaign, and later, was responsible for the rehabilitation of the government hospital at Tengcheng in Yunnan Province. His last post in China was at the hospital in Hankow, when it was taken over from the Japanese.

Colin Bell, administrative officer, heading the medical and transport units of Friends Ambulance Service, arrived in New York the early part of May en route to England. He described graphically the FAU trip into Sikang with equipment for the Border Missions of the Church of Christ in China—the first in 3½



Miss Ida Pruitt

years; and of that into Yenan, delivering supplies to the International Peace Hospitals for the first time since 1940.

In the coming year, FAU, said Mr. Bell, will concentrate on the retraining of its transport mechanics for service in the medical field, in the repairing of sterilizers, water supply pumps, autoclaves, etc., and will train suitable personnel as laboratory technicians.

## Boston Committee Collects Books for China Libraries

On the high seas between Boston and Shanghai are ships carrying more than 6000 books destined for the almost depleted libraries of the Chinese universities. Among these are dictionaries, encyclopedias, and recent books on agriculture, medicine and public health, as well as history, literature, fine arts, music, and all social sciences.

These books are being collected through the efforts of a group of Boston women, all members of United China Relief. Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, chairman of the Book Drive, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Holcombe, UCR president in Boston, Mrs. Horace S. Ford, Mrs. Chao Yuen-ren, author of "How to Cook and Eat in Chinese," and other committee members, is personally tending to the sorting, cataloguing, boxing and carting of the books. Chinese and American students from Harvard and M.I.T. have volunteered their services as packers so that there will be no expenses. When the books reach Shanghai, they will be distributed from there by the Minister of Education.

The original goal for 5,000 books has been doubled and it is expected more than 10,000 books will eventually be shipped to China. In addition to individual contributions, many books have been received from nearby schools and colleges, libraries, publishing concerns, and other sources.

Of more than 100 institutions of higher learning in China, it is estimated that 90 percent have been enemy occupied, bombed out or seriously damaged.

Two hundred and forty Chinese college graduates will get a chance to pursue advanced studies on scholarships abroad either through selection or competitive examinations to be given by the Ministry of Education.

## UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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**IN COOPERATION WITH:** American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives); American-Chinese Committee of The Mass Education Movement.



## Aid for Famine Victims

(Continued from page 1)

help reduce starvation deaths in China to an absolute minimum. Individuals wishing to help can do so by giving money for the purchase of bulk food, and by donating food packages to UNRRA's Emergency Food Collection Drive in local communities. Money can be sent through United China Relief and other recognized independent Chinese relief organizations.

### Famine Never Walks Alone

Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of UCR, pointed out that "famine, in the wake of war, never walks alone. Economic upheaval, destruction of homes, severance of transportation — communications networks inevitably bring sickness and privation as companions to hunger. Food, clothing, medical services and shelter for the homeless must be used as ammunition against these mighty destructive forces. UCR has used funds to combat these destructive forces since 1941.

"The need for food is of paramount importance at the moment," he said, "but other UCR Services must be continued with equal intensity so that individuals, fortified with the minimum of food, will not die as a result of disease, privation and exposure."

Next in importance to food is the demand for clothing for the homeless and destitute. Donations of sheets, blankets, comforters, overcoats, men's and boys' clothes, slacks for women (Chinese women do not wear Western style dresses), remnants, sweaters and wool for knitting, may be forwarded to one of the collection centers listed below. Donations will be shipped to China by UCR and will be distributed to the needy in China by the American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief, with which UCR cooperates.

If cash grants for clothing or food are made, check or money order, plainly marked "For Purchase of Clothing," or "For Purchase of Food," may be sent to:

United China Relief, Inc.  
1790 Broadway  
New York 19, N. Y.

*Please do not send packages to the above address.*

### Where to Send Clothing Donations

Clothing donations may be sent to United China Relief, c/o United Church Service Center, in the following cities:

Brooklyn 1, N. Y., 108 Gold Street

Dayton, Ohio, 101 Pine Street

New Windsor, Md.

Los Angeles, Calif., 7110 Compton Ave.

Boston, Mass., 236 Beacon Street

Modesto, Calif.

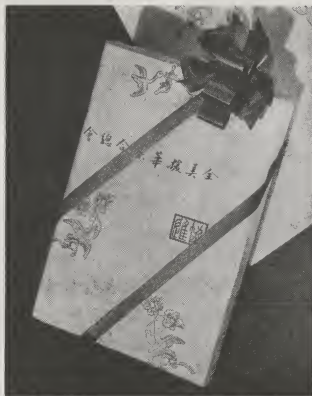
Seattle, Wash., 2247 E. Marginal Way

St. Louis, Mo. 1735 S. Vandeventer

## Dr. Stuart on Way to China

After a five months' visit to the United States, Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University of Peiping, is on his way back to China. During this period, Dr. Stuart, a prisoner of the Japanese in Peiping for almost four years, spent his time visiting with trustees of Yenching and in making plans for the rehabilitation of the university.

## All Purpose Gift Paper



For birthdays, anniversaries and the many occasions which arise during the year, the Merchandise Department of UCR has created a new wrapping paper which will bring exclamations of surprise and pleasure for the exterior of the package as well as its contents. The design of this all-purpose paper was taken from the white jade bird collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Chinese "chop" reads "Forward . . . Together." The horizontal Chinese characters read "United China Relief." Of crisp Hammermill bond, the paper has a durability which can withstand much handling. The birds and Chinese characters are printed in soft blue-green on a white background. Each package, at 25¢, contains three 34 by 22 inch sheets. Orders may be sent to the Merchandise Department, United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Postage prepaid.

## Chinese Dolls Featured At Collectors' Meeting

Chinese dolls, large and small, some costumed in the simple garb of peasants and others in elaborate satins and brocades, featured the eighth annual meeting of the National Doll and Toy Collectors' Club, Inc. at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, the retiring president and founder, presided. She later turned over the gavel to the new president, Mrs. Dorothy Bathe of Philadelphia.

With China the theme of the day, the program included a talk by Mrs. Liu Chen Weigang, a member of the Chinese underground before coming to the United States. She gave a realistic picture of China and its war and peace problems. Mr. Liu, originator of mass singing in China, assisted his wife by singing Chinese and American songs. The tables were decorated with Chinese place cards, flags, and favors which further carried out the Chinese motif.

Two dolls in the likeness of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek shared the spotlight in the doll display. There were also Chinese doll families, fishermen, carts and donkeys, merchants, royalty in costumes of 600 years ago, confection vendors, brides and grooms, all typical of Chinese people from many districts in China.

A presentation of 350 "pocket toys," small stuffed animals and rag dolls, was made to United China Relief. These were accepted by two American-born Chinese children, Carol Ling Wu and Janice Ho, for the children of China. The donation of toys was a voluntary gesture on the part of the Collectors' Club.

Although 16 percent of all students in China suffer from tuberculosis, there is not a modern tubercular institution in the country devoted to the problem.



"POCKET TOYS" (small stuffed animals and dolls) presented to UCR for children in China, by the National Doll and Toy Collectors' Club, are admired by Carol Ling Wu and Janice Ho.

## Treasure Chest Collection Benefits China's Children

Books, games and drawing materials are flowing in a steady stream to Chinese children through the activities of the Treasure Chest Campaign. The founder and chairman of the "World United Through Books" organization, Ninon Tallon, is responsible for the nationwide response of American children to the plan for sending treasure chests of books to children in war-devastated areas of Europe and Asia. In the two years since the founding of the Treasure Chest Campaign, China has received more than a hundred chests with pledges of several hundred more.

Children from all parts of the world are writing their thanks for the chests, and the scrapbooks telling them about America. A little boy in an orphanage in Yugoslavia said, "I love you like a pair of shoes, I love you like a warm oven, because you sent me a book." In France a little girl wrote, "How can I touch your so beautiful books without clean hands? Please send me some soap." And from Dr. Tao at the Yu Tsai School at Beipei, near Chungking, came a cable, "Treasure Chests of books already reaching more than two thousand village people through our little teachers. Books shared can make a children's paradise all over the world."

China Aid Council is represented on the board of directors of the Treasure Chest Campaign and is able in this capacity to assign chests designated for China where they are most needed. Many American friends are asking CAC for specific lists of books for special projects in China. The Junior Women's Clubs of New Jersey have adopted Angli Wai's nursery and kindergarten school in the Moore Memorial Church in Shanghai. They have already shipped the first lot of colorfully decorated chests filled with books and play materials for the very young children Angli Wai has in her charge.

Mrs. K. L. Tien New, of the National Association for Refugee Children, now visiting the United States as a guest of UNRRA, made a plea for sick children in need of books, quiet games, and construction toys to carry them through the tedium of long illnesses. Several American organizations have been asked by CAC to make chests suitable for these young patients and for other children at Kolosham sanitarium. Through an arrangement with the Treasure Chest Committee, the chests are shipped to China by the State Department Office of International Information and Cultural Exchange.

The Treasure Chest Committee has also permitted CAC to use its facilities for sending to China five child-care libraries, a music library for the Yu Tsai School, and three chests from Induseo for the Baillie Schools.

## Control Board Terminated

By executive order, the President's War Relief Control Board, of which UCR was a member, has been terminated as of May 15, 1946. For the past five years the Board has supervised relief agencies, handling more than one billion dollars contributed by the American public for foreign and domestic war relief. It was through the Board that the National War Fund was conceived and operated.



**TREASURE CHEST OF BOOKS** for the Yu Tsai school being filled by American children whose pennies bought the books. Simon Lissum, art director of the N. Y. Public Library, who contributed the gay scenes on the chest, helps with the packing.



**SCALE MODEL OF YU TSAI SCHOOL** is shown to children at Yorkville Library in New York City by Mrs. Liu Wei-giang, former magazine editor in Chinese underground.

## Books

**DOCTORS EAST, DOCTORS WEST** — by Edward H. Hume, M.D. New York: 1946 W. W. Norton & Company 278 pp. \$3.00 Dr. Hume tells the story of how the Yale University Mission in Changsha became a flourishing cooperative venture in 1913, with a hospital and a medical school outside the city walls. The book emphasizes the need of approaching "China's citadel by the way of friendship," and demonstrates Dr. Hume's patience and understanding in working side by side with the Chinese. It is a delightful story devoted as much to the proper procedure to follow in cultivating our Chinese friends as to medicine.



**CHILDREN OF THE YORKVILLE LIBRARY** are entertained with sketches from his stories about China by Kurt Wiese, author and artist.